The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,192, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash ....As. 4

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE FIRST WEEK IN MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's celebrated Ship MINERVA, [illegible] Tons, W. H. MERRYMAN, Commander, [illegible] accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain MERRYMAN on Board.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper SEAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, [illegible], Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to [illegible] on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co. Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, [illegible] Jan. 1862.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE [illegible] Screw Steamer ROBERT LOWE, 1377 tons register, WM. CONGALTON, Commander, will sail from Bombay on the 1[illegible] February. This vessel will not be detained more than two days at Kurrachee.

She has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Bed, Table lined and [illegible] furniture will be found by the ship. For passage apply to the Captain on board from 9 to 11 A. M., or the Agents, Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 15th FEBRUARY 1862. The A 1 Clipper Bark RATTLESNAKE, with excellent Cabin accommodation. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS HOBART & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners *Rattlesnake*.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 13TH FEBRUARY.—The First Class Screw Steamer LANCEFIELD, Captain HUTCHINSON, has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch a steamer to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected about the 11th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the 9th instant.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, Capt. A. MAIN, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail expected about the 26th instant. For passage freight, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co. Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the 9th instant.

Bombay, 5th Feb. 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching one of their Steamers to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate ports on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd February.
,, ,, the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES, Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

6th February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee, on the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

6th February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 8th February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Edward Percy*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for the same without delay, failing which it will be landed at their risk and expense.

Delivery orders to be sent for counter signature to GEO. S. KING & Co. Agents for Captain STEWART and Owners of the *Edward Percy*.

Bombay, 5th February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Owen Glendower*, J. ROBINSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

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To be seen on two hours' notice being given to the undersigned.

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Bombay, Marine Street, No. 2, 5th Feb. 1862.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcacher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

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A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

Old Theatre, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED PER "CLEADON."

LADIES AND Childrens New Patent Eyeleted Skeleton Skirts of all sizes, Ladies China Crape Silk Mantillas, Ladies and Gentlemen's colored Kid Gloves, also air-tight Japan Tin Boxes of different sizes, &c. &c.

BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co. (next door to Henderson & Co.) Medow Street.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., —IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

ZINC AND TIN-LINED PACKING CASES, English-made and in good condition.

Apply to the Office of this Paper.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE owner having no further use for them—A Serviceable BAY ARAB RIDING HORSE with SADDLE, BRIDLE and STABLE GEAR complete.

May be seen in the Fort by applying to "C. T. R.," Care of the Office of this Paper.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close, —and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due to us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL, News Agents, Bombay.

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

FRESH STORES AND OTHER GOODS.

MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS beg to inform their kind customers and the public generally, that they have just imported per Ships *Lady Octavia*, *Seafield*, *Cleadon* and *Redan*, a superior supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Friends's Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.

ALSO.

Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable silk Umbrellas, Glassware, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS.

Corner of Forbes and Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on or about the 27th of May next.

All orders should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 5th of March next.

Should the orders received justify the step the Society intends to reduce its prices as below.

On all orders amounting to Rupees one hundred, the Society will make a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices given below. Their Seedsman will pack all such orders separately, and the Society will post these packages within 18 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail which brings them.

Their Seedsman will test all Seeds ordered before forwarding them.

A reduction of 25 per cent. is always made to all Members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is Rupees 15.

The Society will be always happy at all times to act as Agents for the receipt of plants from any part of the world, and for their transmission to any part of the Bombay Presidency, the Nizam's Country, Central India and the Punjab.

PRICE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

PEAS.	per lb.				
Early Emperor ...Rs.	0	4	ENDIVE ...Rs.	0	9
Dickson's Favourite	0	7	BROCOLI.		
Early Frame	0	4	Grange's Early White	1	8
Prince Albert	0	4	Purple Cape	0	12
Harrison's Glory	0	7	Wilcove	1	2
,, Perfection	0	7	Mammoth	1	2
Napoleon	0	12	CELERY	0	12
Champion of England	0	9	LETTUCE	1	2
Veitch's Perfection	0	15	PARSLEY	0	8
Ne Plus Ultra	0	15	RADISH.		
Mammoth Marrow	0	12	Radish White	0	4
Waterloo	0	6	Radish Red	0	4
Green Marrow	0	6	Turnip Radish	0	4
Bishop's Dwarf	0	6	TURNIP	0	4
Blue Scimetar	0	4	CAULIFLOWER.		
Ringwood Marrow	0	4	Early and Late	2	0
CABBAGE.	per oz.		Walcheren	2	0
Drumhead ...Rs.	0	3	CUCUMBER.		
Sugarloaf	0	3	Long Prickly	2	0
Red Dutch	0	9	Stockwood	3	0
BEET.			PARSNIP	0	4
Fine Dark Red	0	7	ASPARAGUS	0	3
Cattel's Crimson	0	7	SEAKALE	0	3
CARROTS.			RED TAMATO	1	2
Long Orange	0	4	KOHL RABI OF SORTS	0	3
Early Horn	0	6	&c. &c. &c.		

Exotic Flower Seeds at similar rates. Packets of Indian Flower Seeds of 40, and 80 species are sold at Rs. 5 and 10 respectively.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

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MICROSCOPES.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., would beg to call attention to their very efficient Stock of these Instruments.—

LARGE SUPERIOR COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, with highly finished brass Tripod Stand, an improved Traversing Stage, having ¾ inch motion in all directions, and worked by rack and screw movements, (7 inch span,) constructed on improved principles, so as to prevent tremor; having Plane and Concave Mirrors 2¼ inches diameter, corrected Hygenian Eye-pieces, superior 1 inch English A chromatic Objective of 17 aperture (magnifying 60 Diameters with the first Eye-piece, and 80 with the second); best English ¼ inch Achromatic (magnifying 200 diameters with the first Eye-piece, and 300 with the second, or 90,000 times superficial; and a Stand Condenser, with Sliding Tube, the whole packed in handsome upright Mahogany Lock-up Cabinet, with brass handle ...Rs. 200

Students' Microscope in Cabinet case with Compound loody, a chromatic Object Glass, range 30 to 120 Diamaters, 2 simple Powers, Rachwork Condenser. Minor and Joint to incline the body to any angle ... 55

STUDENT'S COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, quick and slow motion to the body, lare stage, best triple object glass, with powers ranging from 40 to 300 diameters, stage condenser, large double mirror and forceps, in mahogany case with crawer ... 145

PROFSSOR QUECKETT'S COMPOUND MICROSCOPE. 2 Achromatic object glasses 1½ and 1¼ in neat morocco case with dissecting scissors, knife, needle, tweezers, glass ships and box of thin glass cover complete ... 80

PROFSSOR ARCHER'S IMPROVED LECTURE ROOM AND PARLOUR MICROSCOPE. The extreme simplicity of this Instrument combined with great completeness and portability will strongely recommend it, not only to the Lecturer, but for amusement in large evening parties ... 20

It may be used as an ordinary table Microscope—or by sliding in the Condenser in place of the Mirror, and *holding up the Microscope to the light*, may be passed about from hand to hand, without necessity of parties rising their seats.

The compound body has a rack adjustment, and is furnished with a Superior Achromatic Combination, which will separate, so as two form two powers.

The whole is packed in at leather case, with six best microscopic preparations, and pair of hunged glass slides for out door use.

Micrographic Photographs of pictures, Portraits, &c may be had with any of the above at Rs. 2 each.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET.

FOR THE SEASON.—A large and well situated BUNGALOW well known by the name of "Red Castle," at Mahableshwar, with Out-houses, &c., furnished with the best accommodations and thoroughly repaired. For rent apply to COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, House Agent at Mahableshwar, or to JUWERCHUND ATMARAM, Kaka Pareck in the Fort.

TO LET.

FOUR HOUSES AND SOME GODOWNS are to be let in the Fort. Houses well adapted for Offices or dwelling-places. Apply to Messrs. N. SORABJEE & Co., Commission and General Agents and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c., No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW of good accommodation, on the sea side, situate at Middle Colaba, opposite to Colaba Naval Sanatarium. Apply to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVER, near the Oriental Bank, Fort.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A HOUSE at Lower Colaba No. 283. Apply to A. Y., care of the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

STABLING.

FOR four Horses and one Gharee, in the Fort, in single Stalls or otherwise. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN.

TO LET for a fortnight—a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated near the Bazaar. Apply to "M. W.," care of the Office of this Paper.

BOMBAY THEATRE. GRANT ROAD.

GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.—Under the patronage of Commodore George Greville Wellesley, C.B., R. N. and Mrs. Wellesley.

Mr. F. Bury begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will have the honor of again appearing before them on Friday the 14th February 1862 in the Petite Comedy of "A Cozy Couple," the Comedietta of "Give a Dog a Bad name" and the Farce of "A Dead Shot."

All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to Mr. F. Bury at the Theatre with name and address accompanying. The Manager is compelled to adopt this method in order to keep the Boxes select.

Tickets for the Stalls, Upper Tier, and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*.

Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit 1 Rupee.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 8th February, by particular desire, the Representation which was given last evening under the Patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere will be repeated.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes, 4 Rupees; Unreserved Seats, 3 Rupees; Amphitheatre, 2 Rupees; Gallery, 1 Rupee. Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

Bombay, 8th February 1862.

FOR SALE.

A FINE-TONED COTTAGE PIANO FORTE by Schroeder of Hamburg. It has all the additional Keys and is well fastened. The owner is parting with it on account of his leaving Bombay. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

6th February 1862.

TO SMOKERS.

NO. 2 MANILLA CHEROOTS, at Rs. 40 per Thousand, or 20-8 per box of 500. Apply to

SORABJEE EDULJEE DUBASH. 10 Apolo Street, Fort.

1st February 1862.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

		Rs.	
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14	p. pair.
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.	13	,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	9	,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS,

RECEIVED BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

Illustrated London News, Jan. 4 ...Rs.	0	10
———Times, Dec. 21 and 28, and Jan. 4	1	8
Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 21, and 28, and Jan. 4	1	14
United Service Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28	1	4
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28	1	4
The Engineer, Dec. 20, and 27, and Jan. 3	1	14
Jackson's Woolwich Journal, Jan. 1	0	8
The Æra, Dec. 22, and 29	1	4
Punch, Jan. 4	0	6
The Lancet, Jan. 4	0	12
Weekly Dispatch, Dec. 22, and 29, and Jan. 5	1	1[illegible]
Heerapath's Railway Journal, Dec. 21, and 28	1	4
Weekly Times, Dec. 22, and 29	0	8
Evening Mail, Dec. 18, to Jan. 3	3	0
Lloyds Weekly News, Dec. 22 and 29	0	12
Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 1, 2, 3, and 4	1	8
Bell's Life in London, Dec. 22 and 29	1	4
Les Modes Parisiennes, Dec. 29	0	12

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Turner's Ulysees, 40 by 31 ...Rs.	75	0
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Stanfield's Leaving Port	18	0
——— Morning after the Wreck	12	0
——— Three Cliff Bay	12	0
Cooper's Cows in a Meadow	16	0
——— Meadow Land	12	0
A happy Trio	25	0
Richardson's Pass of the Grimsell	16	0
——— Toamini, *Sicily*	16	0
Harding's Saarbourg near Treves	18	0
——— Unterseen, Switzerland	16	0
——— Eton College	16	0
——— Val de St. Nicholas	16	0
——— Mythen Mountains	12	0
Rowbotham's Sunnyside, the *Residence of Washington Irving*	12	0
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——— Pallanza	12	0
——— Heidelberg	12	0
——— Lake of Garda	10	0
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——— Abbeville	9	0
——— Cologne	12	0
——— San Salute—*Venice*	12	0
——— Broadstairs	12	0
Buckley's Consolation and reconcilation, a pair, small	12	0
Pyne's Windsor Castle	16	0
——— Clifton	16	0
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——— Reichenbach	12	0
Dodgson's St. Paul's, *London*	12	0
Dodly's Notre Dame, *Romanza*	12	0
Gunerman's Harvest Scene	12	0
——— An Alpine Scene	12	0
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Richter's, The Chess Players	12	0
Smith's (C) Bowes Castle, *Yorkshire*	12	0
Palmer's Florence	12	0
Engalharts's, The Jung Frau	12	0
Leitch's Loch Awe	12	0
Scott's Sion, Cauton Valley	12	0
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Hering's Monte Rosa	9	0
Lance's, Morning	9	0
Topham's, The Spinning Wheel	9	0
Duncan's Squall at sea	9	0
Linnell's, Hastings' Beach	9	0
Bright's Winter Scene	9	0
Ansdell's Game-keeper	9	0
——— Highland Gillie	9	0
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Robert's, An Abbey Interior	8	0
Whitby, Yorkshire	8	0
Misery and Arrogance	4	0
Lake Ennerdale, Loch Awe		
Colwith Force ...each	5	0
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Treble, A Reaper, Young Gleaner		
Young Gypsies, Little Turk, Toddy		
Little Witch ...each	4	0

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The above named Company will receive Tenders for the Construction of the Earthworks, Masonry, Ballasting, Fencing, &c., of their line from Mahim Creek to Tardeo Road, a length of 5¼ miles, within the island of Bombay.

Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained at the Deputy Engineer's Offices at Bandora, and Surat on and after the 1st day of February.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tenders for Railway Works," will be received up to the 1st day of March next.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest nor any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices Surat, Jan. 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

THE following Instruments are always kept in Stock at this Establishment:—

Theodolites, Levels, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Optual Squares, Levelling Staves, Chains and Arrows, Mathematical Drawing Instruments in Cases or spare, Proportional Compasses, Bean Compasses, Turn in Compasses, Dividers, Wholes and Halves, Bow Pens and Pencil-holders, Bow Compasses, Drawing Pens, Double Pens, Wheal Pens, Painters' French Carves, Marquois Scales, Plotting Scales, Protractors, Sectors, Rules, Parallel Rulers, Straightedges, Measuring Tapes, Opesointers, Aneroid Barometers, Thermometers, Sundials, Mariners Compasses, Sextants, Quadrants, Camera Lucidas, Camera Obscuras, Photographic Cameras, Debescopes, Magnifiers, Magic Lanterns, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Telescopes, Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MEMORIAL TO COL. RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel BAIRD SMITH, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish; I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

List of Subscriptions already received.

James N. Fleming, Esq.	Rs.	30
Michael A. Scott, Esq.	,,	30
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	,,	30
R. Hannay, Esq.	,,	30
James Bevis, Esq.	,,	30
H. Brooke, Esq.	,,	30
John Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
W. R. Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
Henry D. Cartwright, Esq.	,,	30
Robert Angus, Esq.	,,	30
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GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

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GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay, W. NICOL & Co.

HERBERT & Co.

HAVE received by the mail steamer, a large assortment of Photographic Portraits of the *Carte-de-visite* size, with a splendid assortment of Albums, plain and richly illuminated, of all sizes, from Rs. 10 to 50 each.

Princess Mary of Cambridge,—The four Napoleons, —Emperor of Austria,—Empress of Austria,—King of Portugal,—Lady Palmerston,—Garibaldi,—Count Cavour,—Sir William Gomm,—Lord Haris,—Sir Henry Lawrence,—Sir Hope Grant,—Rajah Brook,—Lord Palmerston,—Lord Stanley,—Earl Russell,—Earl Derby,—Lord Brougham,—Duke of Newcastle,—Duke of Manchester,—Duke of Cambridge,—Lord Dundonald, —General Evans,—Sir Robert Peel,—Sir Benjamin Disraeli,—R. Cobden, &c. &c.

Mrs. Chas. Mathews,—Rosina Wright,—Grisi,—Louisa Pyne,—Miss Poole,—Miss Heathe,—Mdlle. Patti,—Arabella Goddard,—Mdlle. Titens,—Restori, —Miss Helen Howard,—Miss Murray,—Miss Amy Sedgwick,—Miss Fanny Sterling,—Mrs. Sterling,—Miss Herbert,—Miss Swanborough,—Miss M. Wilton, —The Misses LeClerto—Lala Montes, &c. &c.

Buckstone,—Robson,—Wigan,—Frank Matthews,—Fechter and W. Lacy,—Signor Tamberlick,—Gardoni, —Reeves,—Mario,— Verdi,—Longfellow, —Tennyson, —Hughes,—Martin Tupper,—DuChaillu,—Thackeray, &c. &c.

Dr. Brewster,—Professor Faraday,—Robert Stevenson,—Brunnel,—Harriet Becher Stowe,— &c. &c.

Pope Pius IX.,—Spurgeon,—Bellew,—Binny,—Baptist Noel,—Bishop of London,—Bishop of Ripon, Bishop of Soder and Mann,—Bishop of Manchester, —Bishop of St. Asaph,—Bishop of Lincoln,—Bishop of Durham,—Rev. Chas. Kingsley,—Dean of York,—Dean of Westminster.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and East Street, Poona, beg to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just purchased the whole of the stock in trade, together with the good will, of the Saddlery and Harness business lately carried on by MRS. SOPHIA TAPP in the shop and premises No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which was so liberally granted to their predecessor.

P. GRANT AND SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction both as regards quality of Material and style of workmanship; relying, at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. HENRY GRANT and the Poona business by Mr. P. GRANT to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 8th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	sight	100¼
Madras	30 do. do.	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ℔ cent.	70 Prm. ex Div
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	25 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13¾
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30¼
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	3½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 26 ℔ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 ℔ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	00 ℔ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ℔ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 ℔ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	℔ Anm. 450 ℔ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 800 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan............ Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36............ 90
,, Loan 1842-43............ 90
,, Loan 1854-55............ 90
New Five Per Cent. Loan............ 100¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan......... 107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.................. Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes............ Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.................. Rs. 230 Nominal.
Carolus............................ ,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.................. ,, 227 do.
German Crowns.................. ,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces .... ,, 204
Bar Silver........................ ,, 106
Gold Leaf.......................... ,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)......£3 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
,, (Seeds) ......£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ......£3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ......£2 10s. 0d.
To Rice Ports ......£3 15s. 0d.
To China ......Rs. 10 per candy.
To Clyde ...... £3 5s.

PRICES CURRENT (February 6th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy
Old Broach, and Surat, ... None.
Dhollera, ... Rs. 175 to 180
Oomravuttee .... ,, 175 to 180
Compta, ... ,, 178 to 179
Dharwar Sawginned .... ,, 236 to 238
New Barsee, and Nuggur .... ,, 195 to 196
Khandeish .... ,, 188 to 190
NEW COTTON to Arrive :
Broach and Surat (April and May) ...... ,, 201 to 202
Dhollerah .... (Do.) ...... ,, 186 to 187
Oomrawuttee ......(March and April)...... ,, 184 to 185
Varavole .... (Do.)...... ,, 171 to 172
Dharwar Sawginned(May)...... ,, 237 to 238
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1505 to 1510.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 24 to 25 / 33 to 34

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

Head Office............ London.
General Manager............ M. Balfour, Esq., in India.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, and Hong-Kong.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserve Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Lacs of Rupees.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay .... H. B. Macculloch, Esq.
Officiating Manager at Calcutta ... H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
Manager at Madras ..... E. Morriss, Esq.
do. *Agra* .... W. Birks, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.................. 2s. 0¼d.
,, 4 months' sight.................. 2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight.................. 2s.
,, 2 months' sight.................. 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight.................. 1s. 11½d.
On demand, On Scotland, On Ireland .... 1s. 11¼d.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.
Bombay, 6th January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand .... at 1s. 11¼d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on his Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.
February 4th, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Scotland do. 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Ireland do. 1s. 11¼d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts 2 percent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are emitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.
Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—
On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
on demand, On Scotland do., On Ireland do. } 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £10 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice.................. 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the persons to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of.......................... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody...

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Feb. 6	Jessore	Gachet	Reunion 24 Dec.
	Nadershah	Box	Hongkong 23 Nov.
7	Wide Awake	Swanson	Calcutta 16 Jan.
	Tilly (s)	Gething	Cochin 2 Feb.
	North	Brown	Liverpool 2 Sept.
	Lizzie Oakford	Eldridge	Liverpool 9 Aug.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Feb 7	Pekin (s)	Soames	China, &c.
	Startled Fawn	Louther	Liverpool.
	Anna Henderson	Eiffe	Moulmein.
	Maharaj (s)	Parker	Surat.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Wide Awake*, from Calcutta.—Mr. F. Vanwullen ; Mr. Benjamin ; and one native.

Per steamer *Tilly*, from Cochin.—Mr. C. Lawson ; Major Grant ; Mrs. McGregor ; Mr. G. Andrie ; Mr. Thompson ; Major Ballingall ; Mr. Turnbull ; Major Hankey ; Lieut. Ajusin ; Mr. Lyren ; Captain Gore ; Captain W. Dower ; Mr. Puddicombe ; Mr. Spence ; Captain and Mrs. Carts ; Colonel and Mrs. Cuaroose ; Captain Warden ; Mr. Scott ; Mrs. Brown and two children and 89 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mr. A. W. Forde ; Mr. Hamabhoy Hathasing ; Mr. D. Anderson ; and 102 natives.
Per steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—99 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Venetia*, C. Bowen, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Allum Ghir*, G. Henderson, bound to Cochin and Calcutta.
Ship *General Neill*, R. Clark, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Amherst*, W. Henderson, bound to Moulmain.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, for China, &c.
Ship *Thornhill*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Queen of the Seas*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Gypti*, for Marseilles via Kurrachee.
Ship *Feronia*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 7th February 1862.

For London.

Cassibelanus.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Toolsidass Nursydass.
Steamer *Robert Lowe.*—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., A. Bell and Co. ; 500 bags Rapeseed, 845½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.
Victoria.—1,064 bags Linseed, 1,596 cwt., Kessow Waga and Co.
Gibson Craig.—240 bags Galls, 800 cwt., Jairam Visram.
Agricola.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

For Liverpool.

Mornington.—105 bundles Hemp, 105 cwt., Bhoja Curumsy.
Gertrude.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee.
Thornhill.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 160 cwt.; J. P. Cornforth and Co.
Rubin.—490 bags Country Galls, 6129 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.
Concordia.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur ; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.
Clara Wheeler.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vurudhmon Poonsy.
Queen of the North.—102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Gangjee Coorjee.
Typhoon.—1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Sullamon Essa.
Peter Maxwell.—66 bales Wool, 198 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund ; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Sudic Hajee Woosman.
Herald.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Pestonjee Bazunjee and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Woomersy Velljee.
Protector.—80 bags Galls, 100 cwt.. Dewjee Muckany.
Tudor.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmichund Nursy.
Egeria.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nusserwanjee Dinshawjee.
Morino.—31 bales Wool, 93 cwt., Topun Auderjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass.
Crescent City.—200 bags Country Galls, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.
Early Dawn.—730 bags Linseed, 865 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

For Aden.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—4 packages Sundries, Abdool Hosen Goolam Hosen ; 1 case Sundries, Byramjee Cowasjee.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—3 cases Cashmere Shawls, 45 pieces Hajee Zoola Mooftasa ; 2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 36 pieces, Safedin Golam Hosen.

For Marseilles via Kurrachee.

Gyptis.—1,000 bags Nigerseed, 1,464 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Behar.*—88 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, 60 chests M. Opium, 184 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Singapore.

Rattlesnake.—56 boxes Country Soap, 44 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs., S. Burstall and Co.
Steamer *Lancefield.*—7 bales Europe Piece Goods, 114 corges, Ahmudbhoy Rahimtoola.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 case Surgical Instruments, Robert Frith and Co.
Morning Star.—5 packages E. Glass Beads, 25 cwt., 5 cases China Guilt Papers, 20,000 pieces, Goolam Hosen Abdool Cader ; 15 packages American Sutphric, 30 cwt., Canjee Lilladhur.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

658 Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 18)
534 Cassibelanus—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 16)
501 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
980 Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
829 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
740 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.
629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
891 Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 29)
848 Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)

For London via Kurrachee.

1112 Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co,
850 Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
1277 Robert Lowe (s), Congaton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)

For Liverpool.

1068 Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)
832 Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
519 Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Jan. 27)
1195 Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
1334 Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
643 Moreno, White—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
1149 Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1273 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.
1075 Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1272 Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1650 Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
623 Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co. (c. l. Jan. 20)
573 Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
2035 Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
764 Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1069 Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1800 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1316 Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)

For Aden and Suez.

1300 Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne. (c. l. Feb. 4)

For Marseilles via Kurrachee.

1450 Gypti, Scrais—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
723 Reine des Anges, Terras—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.

For Havre.

394 Helen Morrow, Mather—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)

For China.

1300 Behar (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co.
635 Lancefield, (s) Hutchinson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
470 Rattlesnake, Barker—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 6)

For Calcutta.

819 Futtay Rahamon—Woosman Wydina. (c. l. Jan. 10)
524 Morning Star, J. Taverner—C. Lilladhur. (c. l. Feb. 1)
815 Ophir, Holland—H. E. Cadoo. (c. l. Feb. 6)

For Mauritius.

345 Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. Jan. 18)
582 Euphemus, Shepherd—H. E. Adon. (c. l. Jan. 27)

For Persian Gulf.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

For Colombo and Madras.

1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.

For Calicut.

591 Southern Cross, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.

Not Fixed.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.
1001 Algiers, Morris—Rennie Scovell & O. Co.
112 Alice, Nicholas—Dinshaw Bhicajee.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1266 Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.
342 Bengali, E. Rosse.
900 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggat & Co.
487 Celestial Breeze, Quihampton—H. S. Arbee.
2020 Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
587 Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
344 Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
300 Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
398 Dunsandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.
560 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.
1201 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
790 Glendower, Hughes.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
528 James Briant, Lovett—W. Nicol & Co.
800 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
Jessore, Gachet.
508 Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
Le Harthee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.
273 Lezard, Rebberd—S. Tyebjee & Co.
1200 Liberator, Robertson—Leckie & Co.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
91 Mohidin, Sumdanee—Nacodh Apa Nana.
965 Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.
Nadershah, Box.
Nantis, Nacodo.—C. S. Sons & Co.
784 Niobe, Lindholm—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
853 Northern Bride, J. Brown—Remington & Co.
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—D. H. Cama.
892 Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.
891 Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
938 Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
...
1275 Ticonderoga, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Tilly (s), C. Gething—B. S. N. Co.'s
543 Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar, Brooks.
2000 Columbian, Skottowe.
1000 Ganges, Sparkes.
Jeddo, Browne.
1200 Madras, H. W. King.
880 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
742 Singapore, H. Toll.
Tilly (s), C. Gething—B. S. N. Co.'s

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—January 29, Barque *Progress*, Harrison from Moulmein 18th January.
Do. Barque *Aurora*, (particulars not received.)

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

5th February.—Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, from Bhooj.
7th Do.—Assistant Surgeon Wilson, M.D., 1st S. M. Horse, on leave, from Sholapore.
Do.—Major Saadwith, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Do.—Lieut. R. Statham, 33rd Regt, on duty, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.

5th February.—Captain Davison, Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
6th Do.—Captain Buggs, Royal Invalid Establishment, to rejoin, to Dapoolee.
Do.—Lieut. Coussmaker, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., on leave, to Dapoolee.
9th Do.—Lieut. Farneaux, 103rd Regt., from leave, to Poona.
Do.—Lieut. C. Smith, 103rd Fusiliers, from leave, to Poona.
Do.—Ensign A. Hogg, 1st Fusiliers, to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.
Bombay, Friday, 7th February 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 33rd Regiment, the Adjutant for the day.

1. Captain Berthon, Staff Corps, attached 18th Regt. N. I., is appointed a member of the European General Court Martial, ordered to assemble in the Mess-room, 18th Regt. N. I., at 11 A. M. on the 8th instant, vice Captain Badgley, relieved.

2. The 21st Regt. N. I., has permission to fire blank ammunition during the current month.

3. Lieut. Colonel S. Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., has been granted leave of absence from 11th to 14th instant, to proceed to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 6th Feb. 1862.

Ensign H. S. Tandy, attached to the 103rd Regiment of Foot, is transferred to do duty with Her Majesty's 9th Regt. N. I., and directed to join.

4th Class School Master Bale, attached to No. 6 Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, is transferred to No. 2 Battery 21st Brigade Royal Artillery at Belgaum, and directed to join.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 754 of the 24th June last, the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers are entitled to scale of pay as Lieut. from the dates expressed opposite their names :

Lieuts. E. L. Marryatt, and C. F. Baldwin, 18th Feb. 1862.
Lieut. M. J. Macartney, 3rd May 1861.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 7th February 1862.

Assistant Apothecary J. Law, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, having been relieved from duty with the Indian Navy, is to be discharged to the shore with instructions to report himself to the Deputy Inspector General P. D. and I. N.

The officers and seamen below named, who are required as witnesses on the trial of Assistant Surgeon McCloy, of the *Clive*, are to be directed to attend at the Mess-house of the 18th Regt. N. I., where the Court Martial is to be assembled at 11 A. M. on Saturday the 8th instant.

Lieut. C. Lloyd, *Ajdaha*, Acting Lieuts. Rogers and Hewison, *Clive*, Manuel Francis, 1st Hospital Assistant, *Clive*; and if well enough to do so Mr. W. B. Williams, Purser, now in sick quarters.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp, Peshawur, 25th January 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bareilly on the 4th day of January 1862, Sergeant Patrick Cahill, of the Army Commissariat department, was arraigned on the following charge :

Charge.—That he, Patrick Cahill, at Shahjehanpore, on the 3rd day of July 1861, he being then and there a Soldier serving in India at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidency of Fort William, did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder Catharine Cahill, his wife.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, Sergeant Patrick Cahill, of the Army Commissariat department, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

A. Macdonell, Colonel,
Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, President.
Bareilly, 8th January 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.
Hugh Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Camp, Nowshera, 15th January 1862.

The prisoner is to be released from confinement, and directed to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. Johnson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

Sporting Gazette.

BOMBAY RACES.

The following are the entrances for this afternoon's Race.

The Malet Stakes.

		st. lbs.
The Stables .... G A H Merrie England ...		7 12
H. H. Aga Khan's............ B A H Ali Shah		9 0
Abdoolah's .... G A H Mistake............		8 5

The great *Bombay* 100 G. M. Sweepstakes.

	st. lbs.
H. H. Aga Khan's............ C A H Attila............	7 12
Mahomed Bauker's .... G A C Garibaldi	8 8
The Stranger names .... C A H Sting	9 1
The Stables............ B A H Aeetri............	9 1

The 40 G. M. Sweepstakes.

	st. lbs.
Abdoolah's............ B A G Amalgamation	7 12
Mahomed Bauker's ...... B A H Venus............	8 7
H. H. Aga Khan's ...... B A H Suliman............	8 7
The Stables............ G A H Merrie England	8 7

The Tria Juncta in Uno.

	st. lbs.
The Stranger's............ G A H Morning Star.........	8 7
H. H. Aga Khan's............ G A C Roostum............	8 0
Mahomed Bauker's .... B A H Gold Mohur	8 7

A Match for Rs. 1000

	st. lbs.
Mr. St. Andrew's .... B A G Bijou	8 7
Captain Davison's .... B A G Corsair	8 7

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "JEDDO," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

Vid Marseilles.		*Vid Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce......Rs.	0 6 0	
½ ,, ... ,,	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
¾ ,, ... ,,	0 14 0	......
1 ,, ... ,,	1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
2 ,, ... ,,	2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY 1862.

First Quarter ....Friday 7d. 1h. 2.6m. A. M.
Full Moon ....Friday 14d. 9h. 57.3m. P. M.
Last Quarter..................Friday 21d. 7h. 8.5m. P. M.
New Moon..................Friday 28d. 9h. 40.5m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	8		6 33	5 55	6 3	6 8	Date 6th Feb. Time—7h. 59m. 58s.
Sun.	9	5th Sunday after Epiphany	6 33	5 56	7 26	7 28	
Mon.	10		6 32	5 56	8 31	8 39	
Tues.	11		6 32	5 57	9 21	9 32	
Wed.	12		6 31	5 58	9 59	10 16	
Thur.	13		6 31	5 58	10 35	10 53	
Fri.	14	St. Valentine.	6 30	5 59	11 10	11 27	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday, 8th—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1586.—Earthquake at Guadaloupe, 1843.—Battle of Kooshaub, 1857.
Sunday, 9th.—Treaty of Calcutta, 1757.
Monday 10th.—Queen Vicioria married, 1840.—Battle of Sobraon, 1846
Tuesday, 11th—Angria taken prisoner, 1796—Sattara taken, 1848.
Wednesday, 12th.—Queen Mary beheaded, 1154.—Sir Astley Cooper died, 1841.
Thursday, 13th.—The English Revolution, 1688.
Friday, 14th.—Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.—Battle of Hydrabad (Scinde), 1843.

THE Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	3 Jan.	Ceylon	31 Jan
France	5 Jan.	China	14 Jan
Malta	7 Jan.	Singapore	22 Jan
Alexandria	28 Jan.	Madras	1 Feb
Mauritius	14 Jan.	N. W. Provinces	1 Feb
Cape	10 Dec.	Scinde—Kurrachee	1 Feb
Australia	24 Dec.	Punjaub	29 Jan
Bangalore	31 Jan.	Rangoon	25 Dec

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 30th ultimo, from Kurrachee and North-West Provinces of the 1st instant, and from Poona of Thursday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph*).

CALCUTTA.

Friday, 7*th Feb.* 1862.

Government Paper.—Four per cent., ten rupees eight annas to twelve annas discount.

Five per cent, one rupee eight annas to twelve annas premium.

Five and half per cent. eight rupees to eight and a quarter premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and eleven-sixteenths.

Freights to London, dead weight, seventy shillings to seventy-seven shillings and six pence.

Jute, and Seed, eighty shillings, Grey Shirtings, seven pounds forty inch, unchanged.

Madapollams, three pounds thirty-two inch, unchanged.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds five annas and four pie per morah.

Market still quiet.

The steamer *China*, from Galle, sailed for China on Thursday last at 2 P. M.

The steamer *Jason*, from Madras, sailed for Calcutta on Thursday last at 5-25 P. M.

THE average price of Bengal Opium realised at the auction sale held in Calcutta on Thursday last the 6th instant, is, for

Patna Opium ....Rs. 1,500

IT is reported that Dr. Boustead has demanded from the Military authorities a Court of Inquiry or a Court Martial for the purpose of vindicating himself from the reflection cast upon him by the Verdict of the Naval Court Martial on Commander Hopkins.

AT a Naval Court Martial held yesterday on board the ship *Ajdaha*, Lieutenant William Francis Yates, of the *Falkland*, was charged amongst other things, with having wilfully broken his arrest. He having pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to be reduced and placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, by which he loses fourteen steps.

THE abolition of the Indian Navy is now all but an accomplished fact. The arrangements which are projected, will lead to the gradual extinction of the Service. The following changes are to take effect at once: the *Prince Arther*, the *Dalhousie* and the *Coromandel* will be kept as Transports ; the *Falkland* for cruising on the coast ; and the *Clyde* as a gun-boat. It is said that the other vessels of the Navy will be disposed of as opportunity may offer.

WE take the following piece of Indian intelligence out of an English paper :—

"The Professorship of Mathematics at the government College at Agra, in Upper India, has been declared vacant. It is announced that candidates must have been wranglers at Cambridge, or within the first half of the list of senior optimes. The stipend is 350 rupees per month (about £420 a year), and 1,200 rupees are to be allowed in lieu of passage-money and outfit."

We should have thought the pay of Professors a little better than that, and considering the requirements of the office, we must say that the pay seems to us shamefully small.

THE *Friend of India* says, the results of the late examinations for admission to the Calcutta University were finally decided on the 29th January. Of 1045 candidates, not including those of Ceylon whose papers have not yet been received. 576 have been "plucked," 72 have passed in the first or highest division, and 397 in the second. We trust this unusually large slaughter will have its due effect on the subordinate schools."

WE very much want in India good agricultural statistics. Considerable difficulty has been found in England in ascertaining the exact quantities of the produce of the soil. But here there should be no difficulty. Orders have only to be issued to the various collectorates, and the thing would be done : nor would there be any more difficulty in getting native independent or tributary states to act in a similar manner. With the materials thus collected and classified from year to year, such disputes as what is the precise quantity of cotton grown in India, whether it is more or less by *millions* of pounds, for so has opinion differed, would for the future be impossible. It is difficult to overestimate the value of such statistics for the general good as well as the gain of individuals. By means of commercial statistics, trade need no longer be a species of gambling, which without them it has at least a tendency to become, as in fact it often has become—witness the grain trade, till within the last few years, in England. The grain trade in India must still be a species of gambling. But with such statistics as we have suggested, and with the means of internal communication now being rapidly developed, after a few years it must necessarily become as simple and certain as any other, and famines, such as have recently and formerly and often desolated and devastated whole provinces would become easily preventible, and in fact impossible. The wants of one part of the country would become early known to another, and the superabundant bounties of providence in one region could be spared to diminish the casual disasters in another. In this way life would be spared, trade must increase, and "a bold peasantry, their country's pride," must at last arise to adorn and dignify the English sway of the Indian empire.

A GREAT many enterprises are proposed in Bombay, set forth in the most brilliant lights, represented by the most specious calculations as full of promise, and then vanish into complete oblivion : they are thoroughly utopian. A great many enterprises of a thoroughly practical and useful character are proposed, prefaced by the necessary specifications and plans for execution : and then are shelved, laid on the table, adjourned sine die : their originators are without the necessary means or energy to carry them through. Practical and useful enterprises, originating with men of sufficient energy, will find support in this community, and will reward their originators by a speedy realization. Witness, as the last though not least of such enterprises, the proposed transformation of the Bombay Green, from a Green—so called on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, because it seldom enjoys a blade of grass,—and which is, indeed, a common for horses, bullocks, pigeons, and a class of lower animals forming the connecting link between the Bimana and the Quadrumana, into a Green consecreated, to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to the Fine Arts, and to commerce. This great enterprise has, within an incredibly short period for Bombay, been proposed, planned, specificated, supported, and we may almost add, speedily realized ; for its realization, we are warranted in saying will be speedy. The ground for the proposed enlarged Green has been secured, the lots for the proposed mercantile places have all been disposed of, on a demand, too, which double the number of lots would not have fully supplied. All this is in consequence of the thoroughly practical and useful character of the enterprise, the original conception of which it would seem Mr. Forjett ... for him, but which is in fact due to the gentlemen named in Mr. Commissioner Hutchinson's minute published below. The day is near when the Bombay Green will contain in its centre a collossal statue of the first Queen of India, and on its sides crescents of mercantile palaces in an ornamental style of architecture. The whole thing will be worthy of the Emporium of the East, and will necessarily be *monumentum aere perennius* of its originators. One of the most gratifying features of this enterprise in our eyes is, that it will supply magnificent mercantile offices, which will be in the hands of our European merchants, and render them independent of the native landlords whose exorbitant demands in the shape of rent amount almost to extortion. Our European merchants have availed themselves of this excellent opportunity of becoming the proprietaries of the most commodious mercantile offices in the city. We congratulate them on their success. As we have said, the lots are all disposed of, and, we believe, exclusively to Europeans, with the exception of those taken by the Banks. Our leading merchants then will be near the banks, near the Mint, near the Custom House, near the Post-Office and near each other. There is no denying that this improvement to the town will be one of the greatest ever yet made. We trust it will soon be followed by others of as useful a character ; especially, that some really excellent scheme for providing waterside accommodation will soon be realized. More elbow room should be afforded to commerce by the removal of the town walls, and of those Government offices which are least connected with the trade of the city, when we realize these things, as we trust we shall do ere long, our commerce will have fair play. In those halcyon days of peace and prosperity we shall soon be requiring the Town Hall for the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE members of our new local Legislature might make themselves useful by establishing a General Register of Deeds affecting the transfer of property throughout the Presidency and particularly in the island of Bombay. There is some kind of machinery for this purpose, we are told, in the Mofussil ; but we believe it is not very perfect, and at all events there ought to be a General Register at the capital of the presidency, available as well for those at a distance as for those on the spot.

An enactment that no one's rights shall be injured by any document affecting property in which he is interested unless such document is registered in a public office, the records of which should be open to all at reasonable times, and on reasonable terms, would at once add sensibly to the value of all such property, and could do no injury to any honest person.

Such a provision is of course more useful in respect of houses and land than of moveable property. A person in possession of a horse, or of a bale of goods, is generally the absolute owner, or his agent : and a very little inquiry will enable the person disposed to purchase to find out the person with whom he may safely deal. The title does not depend upon writing : and if there has been a sale, even without the authority of the owner out of possession, his right is gone, if that sale was in open market, or by a person whom he entrusted to appear to the world as owner. This notwithstanding, it was found desirable some years ago in England to pass an act there (17 and 18 Vict. c. 36) entitled "An Act for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels ;" and by that act such transfers are now void as against creditors unless filed in the Court of Queen's Bench within a certain time after their execution, and we believe that the Law has done great good in England.

Why it is that the opposition in England to public registers of Deeds affecting real property has so long been successful it is not necessary here to inquire. The law of real property in England is complicated, and changes affecting it are not easily made. The late Lord Campbell, who in the early part of his parliamentary career proposed a "grand scheme of a general register" says that it "met with the most lively opposition. This," he adds, "was chiefly caused by the country attorneys, the most influential class in this kingdom, who had taken in the notion without any sufficient ground that the measure would greatly diminish their business and their profits."

Here we have no complicated law of real property, nor any strong vested interest, real or imaginary,—unless indeed Dishonesty in general raises its head,—to oppose us in carrying out such a law for Bombay. And we believe that a measure such as we have suggested could be passed after very little discussion, with the consent of all whose consent is worth asking, or to whom any consideration is due. For this purpose we have now initiated such discussion and hope it will be taken up by competent hands. It is no uncommon thing in Bombay, we are told, to find dispositions of property, originally secret, coming to light to defraud unsuspecting creditors. In respect of real property there is no reason even suggested why this should not be made impossible, since prevention is so easy. A man has no right to *seem* to have property which he has not ; and it does him no good, —quite the reverse. As to men in trade, we know there is a different feeling. It is said that it would be dangerous to commercial credit to give publicity to such transactions. No doubt it would be dangerous to those who get more credit than they ought, and that is its chief recommendation. But that it would be dangerous to any honest enterprise is what we do distinctly deny. A question on this point was put to a number of wealthy mercantile and banking houses in London some years ago,—amongst them, Smith, Payne and Smiths ; Jones, Lloyd and Company ; Grote, Prescott and Co. ; Williams, Deacon and Company ; Masterman and Company and others. The Question was, "Do you consider that the disclosure which an open register would afford of mortgages and encumbrances would be productive of more evil or good ?" Their unanimous answer in writing was :—"We think, upon general grounds, that any measure which tends to prevent misconception, and to secure accurate information respecting the circumstances and property of commercial men, must, on the whole, produce more good than evil ; nor do we see reason to apprehend any serious mischief from the disclosure which an open registry would afford of mortagages and encumbrances, in as much as we are confident that more mischief arises in the mercantile world from false appearances of property, and erroneous impressions as to the real circumstances of parties, than from any other cause whatever."

We should like to see the Chamber of Commerce taking up this question. It might be well connected with the consideration of the law of contract question, so much agitated of late in India, and at the same time *dis*connected with the angry feelings which the discussion of that question has engendered.

"*Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and of the Museum of Geology, Calcutta,* 1860-61."

THE Report opens with an account of "Geological Survey" in Bengal, Central India, North-Western Provinces, Madras, Pegu, and Tenasserim. In Bengal the survey extended over "the country adjoining the Karruckpore hills in Monghyr, and extending across the district of Behar, so far as the parallel of Gya." To the south, the progress of the survey was arrested "by the want of maps of all that portion which stretches from the limits of the Burdwan district to the Ghats at Dhunwa, and southward to Hazaribagh." "In this district are several detached coal-fields, some of which will doubtless prove valuable."

Central India.—The examination of the Re... connected with previous researches in the valley of the Nerbudda, had been resumed. Here the labours of the survey were retarded in some degree by "the terrible faultiness of all the existing maps of the country" ; so that our geologists were compelled to correct as far as possible the existing maps and make them as useful as they could. Mr. Joseph G. Medlicott reported "the existence of a large amount of good coal in the southern part of the district," but was unable to map it carefully.

North-Western Provinces.—The investigation of the Sewalik and Sub-Himalayan rocks had been continued to the North-West beyond the Sutlej up to near Kangra, by Professor H. B. Medlicott, and new facts of interest regarding their history established.

Madras.—Illness drove two of the members of the survey, King and Foote, from their work in the low country, and compelled them to seek change of climate in the hills. Here they were not idle. They examined a portion of the flanks of the higher grounds, and arranged and classified the Museum at Ootacamund. Two others of the Madras party had made considerable progress in the "interesting districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool ;" and Mr. Foote, who had happily recovered, was working out the history of the iron ores, &c. in the neighbourhood of Salem. By new arrangements liberally sanctioned by the Government of India, the superintendent of the survey hoped to bring up arrears and prevent their future accumulation.

Pegu, Tenasserim.—The survey of the British territories in Burmah, &c. had been commenced by, it is understood, Mr. William T. Blanford and Mr. Fedden. The examination of the whole of the district of Henzada was to be completed that season. This district had been found to contain small petroleum wells, and salt springs.

Next in order to the narrative of the survey, follow—

Publications.—Volume II. of Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India was completed in October. The Report on the Ranigunj coal-field was nearly ready. Arrangements had been made for issuing, quarterly, descriptions and figures of the more important organic remains met with and collected during the progress of Geological Survey ; "each number to consist of (at least) six quarto plates, with full descriptive letter press." If evidence were needed of the little interest the reading public take in matters Geological, it might be found in the fact, that "during the year a sum of Rupees 166-4-6 was paid into the Public Treasury, being the net proceeds of the sales of copies of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India."

Library.—The number of volumes is not stated. There had been added during the past year, about 370 volumes or parts of volumes. The library contained works "which could not be obtained elsewhere in Calcutta ;" but lacked proper accommodation.

Museum.—Of named and arranged collections 2,000 had been added during the past year. The survey, however, is in want of "a fully qualified Palæontologist who could devote himself solely to" arranging, cleaning and drawing fossils, animal and vegetable. Mr. William Blanford had discovered, last year, in the Ranigunj field, "remains of a peculiar group of fossil reptiles hitherto only known from South Africa." The name of the type is "Dicynodontial." During the year, the aid of the officers of the Museum had been sought by many individuals and companies, as well as public departments, for assays or analyses of minerals and metallic ores. The Museum was in a private house situated in an unfavourable locality, where "the want of good light and air, of space, of facilities for systematic arrangement," were "hourly more evident."

At the request of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the ironworks at Mahamud Bazar, Beerbhoom, were examined and reported on.

One casualty occurred in the survey establishment this year; Mr. R. Trench died on the 27th of May 1861, from an attack of acute phthisis.

The superintendent, Mr. T. Oldham, finishes his report with a Summary statement of amount of coal raised throughout India for the past three years, 1858-59-60," the upshot of which is, that "the total amount of coal raised in India generally (indeed, it may be said in Bengal,) has increased from 2, 26, 140 tons in 1858, to 3,47,227 in 1859, and to 3,70,206 in 1860."

We recommend the Report to the consideration of speculative Geologists, and to such capitalists as may feel inclined to invest in the mineral productions of India.

Local News.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this day :—

March.
Overture, "Ines de Castro" .... *Bosquet.*
Waltz, "Bianca" .... *Laurent.*
Selection, (Op.) "Le Caid" .... *Thomas.*
Cavatina, (Op.)" Gei Arabic Nelle Gallie" *Paccini.*
Quadrille, "New Lancers" .... *Laurent.*
Galop, "Bloomer" .... *Bilse.*

MR. McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.—Last night a fashionable performance was given under the patronage of the Honorable W. E. Frere. The demand for first class seats was so very great, that in order to afford accommodation to all applicants, Mr. McCollum was obliged to remove the second seats and convert them into reserved ones. Amongst the various new feats exhibited, those performed on two horses by Mr. McCollum were most amazing, and never before witnessed in Bombay. They will be repeated to-night.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The tenth monthly meeting of the Directors for the year 1861-62, was held in their Rooms on Tuesday the 4th instant, at five o'clock. There were present Mr. J. Hodgart, in the chair ; Messrs. Bogie, McKenzie, McArthur, Reid, and Hurrychund Sudasew, *Secretary.*

The following gentlemen were duly elected Members of the Institution ;

Senior Members.—The Hon'ble W. B. Tristram, Major J. Thacker, Lieut. F. T. Ebden, Revd. H. H. Pace, Messrs. F. D. Faithfull, and J. Curedale—*Re-admitted*, Dr. F. Broughton.

Junior Member.—Mr. P. A. Rowe.

Withdrawn.—Captains Groch, Conran and Ellis ; Mr. Stataford.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

6th February 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	37	27	P.	22	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	13	P.	16	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	16	36	P.	17	N. N. P.
		Min.	7	9	S.	34	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	7	44	P.	17	W. C.
		Min.	1	15	P.	13	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	6	38	P.	35	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	13	S.	23	N. W. C.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Medical and Physical Society was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday the 1st February 1862. *Present*—H. J. Carter, Esq. F. R. S. in the chair, J. Peet, M. D. F. R. C. P. Vice-President. *Members*—T. Diver, M. D., T. B. Johnstone, M. D., F. Broughton, Esq., J. Welsh, Esq., W. G. Hunter, Esq., G. R. Ballingall, M. D., H. V. Carter, M. D., and W. C. Coles, M. D., *Secretary.*

The proceedings of the last monthly meeting held on the 3rd December 1861 and of the committee meeting held on the 21st January 1862 were read and confirmed.

It was announced that Dr. McDougall who was proposed by Dr. Campbell, and seconded by the Secretary as a member of the Society under Rule VI. would be ballotted for at the next meeting.

The presents for the Library, consisting of the last published volume of the Asiatic Society, the Meteorological observations for 1860 from Government, the 6th Number of the Madras Quarterly Journal the Chemist and Druggist for December, and four Numbers of the British Medical Journal were laid upon the table.

The paper selected for the consideration of the meeting, entitled "Typhoid fever in India, its clinical characters, morbid anatomy, and etiological relations," by Surgeon W. Hanburry, 33rd Foot, was then read. This is a highly important and interesting paper and will be published in the Society's Transactions. The author after referring to the little recorded evidence of the existence of typhoid fever in India relates six fatal cases which fell under his observation in the 33rd Regiment of Foot at Deesa in the autumn of 1859, enumerates the leading symptoms which characterized the disease, and enters minutely into the appearances presented after death. Upon these data the writer proceeds to investigate the clinical characters, the morbid anatomy, and the etiological relations of the disease, and leaves little room to doubt that the inferences drawn are strictly correct, as to the existence of typhoid fever.

The paper is characterized by the able manner in which the subject is treated, the careful mode of investigation pursued, and the satisfactory results which followed upon the disease being recognised, and upon the essential sanatary measures being carried out.

Some discussion ensued on several points regarding the discrimination of typhoid fever from remittent and other fevers, and a wish expressed that the author had added instances of recovery from the disease as well as an outline of the treatment pursued both in fatal and recovered cases.

A few short notes on the use of dilute nitric acid in the treatment of intermittent fever by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bazunjee Rustomjee were read, and after the meeting had expressed their best thanks to Mr. Hanburry for his valuable contribution, the President announced its adjournment till Saturday the 1st March next.

THE BOMBAY GREEN.

WE publish below the proceedings connected with the proposed improvements to the Bombay Green. We have been several times to the Commissioners' office for these papers, and were on each occasion informed, that they were not "available yet." On perceiving that our local contemporary of yesterday published Mr. Forjett's minute, our reporter called at the Commissioners' office for the papers connected with the above improvement, and on his complaining that no intimation was sent to us saying that these papers were "available," we were surprised to hear that the Reporter of the *Times* had not obtained the minute from the Commissioners' office. We presume, therefore, that the *Times* must have become possessed of the document from Mr. Forjett. If so, we have a right to complain of the President's conduct.

Minute by Mr. Forjett.

In the public places of every town in Europe there are statues of the reigning monarchs. And every place of importance in Great Britain and the Colonies is adorned by statues or pictures of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

In Bombay we have statues to carry to remote posterity the memory of great and good men, by whose wisdom and energy the power of Great Britain was firmly established in India ; but throughout the presidency, the millions of our native fellow subjects are in the enjoyment of all the blessings inherent in the government of Her Majesty, we have neither public monuments, nor statues to commemorate Her Majesty's happy reign.

This want we should now endeavour to supply.

Sixty years ago the Bombay Green was the general cotton store of Bombay—the place where all the cotton imported was deposited in the fair season, or before it was sold and pressed for exportation.

Comparing the present with the past : the Custom House and the cotton screw premises of olden times with the statue of Lord Cornwallis ; the railing around the Green ; the superior description of the recently erected edifices ; and above all, that noble structure the Town Hall—there is no doubt that the locality has been very considerably improved ; but nevertheless the present appearance of the Green all will admit is a reproach to the commercial importance of the town and its wealthy inhabitants. Its position, too, when taken with the line of Church Gate Street and the frontage of the Town Hall, is objectionable, from its being on one side, and therefore perspectively faulty. To render the Green what it ought to be, a public square worthy of the

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Capital of the Western Presidency and its opulent inhabitants. I would remove the statue of Lord Cornwallis from its present site; shift the Green so that its centre will be in a direct line with Church Gate Street and the front of the Town Hall; then mark off the ground to compose the Green as laid down in the plan, (particulars of which have already been published) erect a bronze colossal statue of Her Majesty in the centre; and surround the area with ornamental railing, with fountains, with garden and suitable walks open to the public, and with lamp posts at proper intervals fitted for the reception of gas on its introduction into Bombay.

Those changes would necessitate the removal of the Fire Engine Shed, and the buying up of the premises of Bomonjee Hormusjee, Rustomjee Ruttonjee, and Ramlall Thackoorseydass, Esquires, and the family property of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq.

The following are approximate areas of this ground to be acquired in carrying out the proposed alterations and improvements, the sums asked for them, and their valuation according to Municipal Assessment:—

Owners.	Area in yds.	Price demanded.	Price according to Municipal Assessment.
Bomonjee Hormusjee ... / Rustomjee Ruttonjee ...	5,764	6,44,376 / 80,624	5,10,000 / 60,000
Dadabhoy Pestonjee	665	1,00,000	60,000
Total......	6,429	8,25,000	6,30,000

The valuation according to assessment it will be seen is, Rs. 1,95,000 below the sum asked for. The proprietors have either overvalued their property, or it has been underassessed in the Municipal office. But the difference we may hope will be open to a satisfactory adjustment when negotiations for effecting the purchase are actually set on foot.

There is besides a warehouse of the area of 177 square yards, belonging to Ramlall Thackoorseydass, Esq., which will also have to be bought up; but that gentleman is now involved in a law-suit with reference to that as well as other property, and I have not therefore been able to learn from him the amount he would take for it; but its value may be set down at about Rs. 50,000.

The approximate area of the ground to be paid for to Government is:—

Green	3,490	yds.
Fire Engine Shed	804	,,
Plot at back with house............	303	,,
Front of Custom House	650	,,
Total.........	5,247	yds.

The amount realised by Government by the sail of the European General Hospital is about Rs. 61-10 per square yard. Owing, however, to the superior eligibleness of the situation in a commercial point of view, of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Green, the sale of the ground alone that will be available for disposal by the Municipal Commissioners will, I am of opinion, command a rate of Rs. 80 per square yard. The amount therefore to be paid to Government will be Rs. 4,19,760.

The comparison of values will then be—

Property to be purchased from private individuals ....Rs.	8,75,000
Ground do. do. Government ...	4,19,760
Total...Rs.	12,94,760
Ground to be sold by Municipal Commissioners ....Rs.	12,69,440
Value of old materials from houses to be purchased..	30,000
Total...Rs.	12,99,440
Difference in favor of alteration ....Rs.	4,680

In submitting this proposal for the favorable consideration of Government, I would, however, urge that we be permitted to pay Government to the extent of only Rs. 4,00,000.

As the area to be disposed of will be occupied by buildings of a commercial character, it is necessary that as much frontage as possible should be given to each block; this, as will be seen from the plan, has been provided for, and the lateral fronts will, no doubt, be as valuable as those facing the Green.

It is of the utmost importance that some degree of architectural nicety, which will harmonise with the Town Hall should be insitsed on for the buildings facing towards the Green, and with that view drawings of proposed elevations should be proposed beforehand, so that intending purchasers of ground may know what their responsibility in this respect really is; this the Assistant Surveyor to the Board is eminently fitted to undertake.

With crescents such as are proposed to be erected on each side of the Green, and with the Green itself improved as designated, the latter would become a public circle worthy of the town and its inhabitants, and it might be very properly designated the "Victoria Green" in lieu of its present homely name.

The ornamentation of the Green as stated in para. 5 will cost as follows:—

A bronze Colossal Statue of the Queen from a first rate English Sculptor..............................	£3,000
Pedestal (granite, &c.) Foundations, &c..........	300
Cast Iron Railings, Ornamental Gates, Lamps, &c. to new Green 1,300 ft...	1,000
Laying out Green as Flower Garden with Fountains, &c.	300
	£4,600

Or Rs. 46,000.

This sum I hope we shall be able to raise by a public subscription.

All who take an interest in the Town, especially our native fellow subjects who own nearly all the property on the Island, I am sure will largely and liberally come forward and contribute towards the object of beautifying the Green and manifesting their loyalty by erecting a memorial to go down to future generations of their families, of the happy reign of a sovereign under whose Government they have enjoyed all the blessings which it is in the power of a Government to bestow.

MINUTE BY MAJOR CURTIS.

Mr. Forjett's scheme is one that will cause vast improvement in the Fort, afford ample and more convenient space on the Green, whilst the buildings in the crescents and new blocks will be handsome and substantial, with free ventilation, forming fine offices for merchants and others who must now find bare accommodation in the crowded state of the Fort. It is very desirable that the work be proceeded with at once.

MINUTE BY MR. HUTCHINSON.

This plan, for altering the position of the "Bombay Green," and obtaining ground to the north and south of it for building sites, is almost precisely similar to a project, which was submitted to Government in June 1858, by the Committee, composed of Mr. Chief Secretary Young, and Colonel North,—for the appropriation of public buildings, and which was referred to the Municipal Commissioners by Government. The only difference between the two plans being that, under the Government plan, the sites obtained were to be appropriated for the erection of two blocks of Public offices, whereas, under Mr. Forjett's plan, the ground is to be sold to private individuals for the erection of buildings of a particular style of architecture.

There can be no doubt that, by bringing the centre of the Bombay Green in a line with the middle of the Town Hall, and church street, and by having handsome buildings to the north and south of the Circle, the general appearance of the place will be greatly improved; and if our wealthy native citizens will subscribe Rs. 46,000 for the purpose of ornamenting the Circle in the manner proposed by Mr. Forjett, they will not only be doing a great public good, by tending to convert the Bombay Green into "a public Circle worthy the capital of the Western Presidency, and of its opulent inhabitants,"—but will likewise be "manifesting their loyalty."

I agree with Mr. Forjett, that the frontages of the buildings to be erected in the crescents should possess "some degree of architectural nicety."

Mr. Tracey has, this day, shewn me some of the drawings he has made, and I consider them not only highly ornamental and durable in character, but of a style of architecture which will "harmonise with the Town Hall."

The success of Mr. Forjett's scheme will depend, in a great measure, upon our obtaining the sum of Rs. 80 per square yard, for the ground which it is proposed should be disposed of for building sites. I am of opinion that we shall experience no difficulty in realizing even a higher sum, if the ground were divided into small lots. The conditions upon which the ground will have to be sold, will, necessarily, have the effect of lowering the rate, but not to such an extent as to reduce the figure below Rs. 80 per square yard.

In submitting this scheme for the favourable consideration of Government, it perhaps will be sufficient, if we address a letter to Government in terms of Mr. Forjett's minute.

MEMORANDUM BY COLONEL TURNER.

Public Works Department.

MEMORANDUM.

As the plan first shewn to me by Mr. Forjett was, in my opinion, open to some improvements, that which accompanies, and which Mr. Forjett has expressed his willingness to adopt instead, has been prepared and embodies these improvements, excepting only the closing the road, dividing the Southern crescent, which Mr. Forjett objects to, for the reason that ventilation will be improved by its retention, and perhaps he is right. The crescent would, in my opinion, look better were it not so divided.

The proposition thus modified is, in my opinion, free from objection, the appearance of that part of the fort will be greatly improved, and Government would receive for property, now of little use, three and a half lacs of Rupees.

The only Government building which it would be necessary to provide room for elsewhere is the Fire Engine shed. I would, however, defer selecting a place for it, until the question of removing the Ramparts, has been settled.

It should be stipulated, that the frontage of the new crescents be of an uniform and ornamental style of architecture, and the Municipal Commissioners should undertake the removal of the statues of the Marquis of Wellesley and of Lord Cornwallis to sites selected for them, in front of the Town Hall.

It will be observed that, whereas Mr. Forjett proposes to pay Government Rupees four lacs, I put down Rupees three and a half lacs only; the difference is thus accounted for. In Mr. Forjett's original plan, it was proposed to sell a triangular piece of land to the west of the Custom House, which at his valuation, was worth Rs. 52,000. I consider it disadvantageous to the interests of Government to sell that piece; when the new Custom House is built, and the existing buildings can be thrown into the market, their value will be very greatly enhanced, by Government being able to dispose, at the same time, of the land in question, Government had therefore better, in my opinion, retain that plot for the present, and accept three and a half instead of four lacs. I am doubtful, whether the price expected by Mr. Forjett for the land it is proposed to sell, Rs. 80 per square yard, will be fully obtained, but if the Municipality agree to give Government three and a half lacs irrespective of the sum they may realise, they might be allowed to make the best bargain for it they can.

I would select some other name than "Victoria Green" for the new Buildings and Ornamental Garden.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Government would approve Colonel Turner's amendments. It should be left to the Municipal Commissioners to name the crescents and new streets after leading men among the merchants of Bombay or the principal owners of the crescents.

In a subsequent Resolution of Government, dated the 9th January 1862, Government sanctioned the proposition of the Municipal Commissioners on Colonel Turner's memorandum of the 28th November 1861.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 29th ult., in the Town Hall, James Hunter, Esq., President of the Society, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. The Annual Report was read by the Secretary. After some interesting and appropriate remarks from the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Harding moved the first Resolution, "That the Report now read be adopted and published as the Report of the Society."

In seconding this Resolution, the Rev. Dhunji Nowroji said:—

"I did not know before coming to this place that I would be called upon to take part in the proceedings of this meeting. I am therefore not prepared for it. Allow me, however, to state a thought or two that have occurred to my mind while listening to the excellent address of Mr. Harding. He has told us that during his recent tour in the Deccan he was able to circulate a good many tracts, and that in some places he had cheering evidences of their usefulness. The same testimony can be borne by other missionaries who are in the habit of going among the people to preach to them the Gospel of salvation. They also find that tracts obtain circulation, especially in places not much frequented by them and their agents; and that they have been blessed to some of their readers. Now, Sir, what is the lesson to be gathered from all this? Are not these facts of most assuring nature, and do they not tell us to persevere with the good work on behalf of which we have met together this evening? I am sure every child of God here present must have gathered this lesson, and has resolved to put it into practice. By facts like these, our God is encouraging our hearts not only to persevere with the work of circulating tracts, but to abound more and more in the same. If we fail thus to interpret the divine mind, and to act accordingly, ours will be a heavy responsibility—ours will be a great loss too. The elect of God in the world shall be gathered, and the glory of Jehovah shall be manifested in and through them, whether we labour or not for this most desired consummation, but we shall lose our share of blessedness arising from this glorious work. Let us then, my friends, not be slow to labour for this object. Let not any foolish feeling of shame or anything else keep us back from it. If we believe that the tracts of the Society in connection with which we are met here in this place contain divine truths,—truths calculated to save immortal souls from the pit of endless destruction, I am at a loss to know what possible shame can be attached to the work of circulating them among those who can make use of them. No, there is no shame connected with this blessed work. Every one ought to put his hand to it, and to further it with all his or her power. No objection can be raised to it on the score of money. I believe we have money in abundance among us for it, if we have but the will to engage ourselves in it. Let me here relate an incident that occurs to my mind this moment. A couple of days ago some of us were visiting a Parsi Girls' School in the Fort. We were highly gratified with its progress. While there a certain fact was brought to my notice, which, though I knew before, made a deep impression on my mind. It was this—that some of the wealthy Parsis are in the habit of buying by scores the publications of the Gujarati press, and these they give away as prizes to children of both sexes, and also distribute them among their poor brethren. This is what they are in the *habit* of doing. Now, this is a very significant fact. What an example these rich Parsis set to rich Christians. If they thus labour to diffuse knowledge, which is comparatively useless, should not Christian merchants and others blessed with means labour like them to diffuse that knowledge which is unto salvation. What are a few rupees in comparison with the object to be gained? Ah, let then Christian people follow the example of the Parsis in this matter. But let them not be satisfied with giving their gold and silver. Though this is needed, yet this is not enough. Let them also take an active part in the distribution of tracts and books. This very morning, my friends, I was reading something that bears upon the subject. The London Correspondent of the *Times of India* has related an anecdote which is most interesting. It appears that the late Prince Consort, whose sudden death has filled us all with great sorrow, was during the latter part of his life fond of sermons on practical subjects, and that he took great interest in the promotion of evangelical religion. It is supposed that this happy turn of mind in him was produced by the conduct of his eldest daughter, married to the Crown Prince of Prussia. This Princess always interested herself in everything good, and whenever she went with her Royal parents to sojourn in the highlands of Scotland, she failed not to visit the poor people in their humble cottages, and give them tracts of the London Tract and Book Society. Now, what was it that brought about such a change in the mind of a Royal Princess? It appears that a lady of great distinction gave a copy of one of Adolph Monod's works to the Princess, the reading of which proved a turning point in her life. This incident requires no comment from me. It speaks for itself. The giving of a single book produced these happy effects I have been relating. Let each Christian man and woman do the same, and we may witness similar effects. There is a feeling, I fear, in the minds of many good people, that the publications of the Tract Society are for their servants and subordinates, and these they sometimes supply with them. But they neglect their rich and influential friends. Now I need not say, dear friends, that this is a wrong feeling. The publications of the Society are for all classes of society, and they should be given to all. Man is man, whatever be his position in this life, and we should seek to do him good, however exalted be his station. Let every Christian family have a Tract depository at home, and as opportunities occur let tracts be given to the rich as well as to the poor with a hearty prayer that God may bless them to their readers.

It is stated in the Report that there are about 25 readers in every thousand of the inhabitants of this land. I fear that this is overstated. But let this be as it may. I notice this part of the Report merely to say that if our tracts reached half the number of readers in the Presidency, the issue from the Tract Depôt would be seven fold more than what it is at present. And why should this be not the case? It requires only willing hearts to bring it about. Oh it is sad to contemplate that while there are readers around us, they should be left, through our negligence of the duty we owe to God and them, without books and tracts which may enlighten them savingly. It is sad still more to contemplate that whilst we are comparatively indifferent as to feeding their minds with the best food, they are being fed by the native press with not only mere rubbish, but with things which embitter them against us and our holy faith. My friends, these things ought not to be so. We must labour hard to bring before the native readers tracts and books supplied by the society whose claims we are met to consider.

I have only one more observation to make before I sit down. I have for a long time remarked that the issue of the Gujarati publications of the Society is very limited. This has grieved me much, and I have often tried to find out the cause or causes of it. Among the many that have occurred to my mind the one that weighs most with me is the following: The Gujarati Press is constantly sending forth numerous publications of an interesting and entertaining nature, and the readers in that language naturally prefer them to those issued by this Society. Now there is one way of securing their interest in behalf of the latter, and that is by making them more entertaining than those of the native press. I beg leave therefore to suggest with all humility that the Gujarati, and also the Murathi tracts should be of the character I have just indicated. We do not want long, elaborate tracts; but short, pithy tracts of the kind that appeared in Europe about the Pope, and which created a great excitement wherever it was read. Let there be also tracts for the times. Let us improve the current events of the day by deducing from them the lessons which God designs to teach all his rational creatures through them. If we follow out this plan, I am sure we shall increase the circulation of our tracts by thousands.

II. "Resolved, that the principle upon which the publications of this Society are prepared, namely, that they shall give prominence to the matters which are specially prominent in the word of God, and avoid discussion of points upon which Christians may conscientiously differ, is one that gives ample scope for the exhibition to the natives of this country, of those truths that are able to make them wise unto salvation, and at the same time affords a *manifestation* of Christian Union that has no little value."

The Revd. Mr. Weatherhead supported the above Resolution with the following remarks:

The closing words of the Resolution 'no little value' doubtless mean 'very much value;'—for most assuredly not only is Christian Union of very much value, —but so also is a *manifestation* of it. Why, it is the rule of discipleship, and the mark to the world is not only its existence but its *manifestation*:—"*By this*—shall all men *know* that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one toward another." And I do not see how we can take a saying from one so practical as the Saviour and so sympathising, and say that this is impractical. What makes it impractical? What makes it hard? Let each man answer for himself: for there are as many answers as there are petty self-interests, self-will determinations.

It is therefore a good thing to have a point or two around which all can gather and pocket their earthly differences. Hence the Bible Society and the Tract Society, the one issuing the Word of God; the other publications based upon the Word of God, avoiding foolish and profane questions and disputings which only gender strife; should receive the support of all Christians; the support of the closet as well as of the pocket.

But there is another point in the Resolution, and which is the chief one as concerns this branch of the Tract and Book Society, and it is that its publications give ample scope for the exhibition of those truths that are able to make wise unto salvation.

Look at home what these are doing. A tract is often the pioneer of the Bible; it is left at a door, taken in, put on the top of the dusted but unopened Bible; a spare moment occurs, it is taken down, read, and the next book opened is the Bible, and wonderful things are discovered which had not been dreamt of before.

Thus it is God works by means; however humble; a leaflet has unlocked a hard heart ere now.

And the Tract Society doing this pioneering work has never taken the place of the Bible. A man who will read two or three tracts will be sure to read his Bible.

I have heard it said 'men will read a tract when they will not read the Bible.' I do not believe it, except in the case of a first or second tract, when a man has never read his Bible. I believe a religious tract is as distasteful as the Bible and if this distaste is got over in the case of a tract or two; the distaste to the Bible is got over too and its holy pages are read with different feelings.

There are books and tracts of which I confess for one to be jealous; full of interest but with too much of fiction and imagination.

I do not like such, they approach the religious novels; and these but excite the mind and heart and arouse good feelings for a time and because of this are held to be good; whereas as soon as the excitement is over, the book ended, the heart collapses, feeling has evaporated and there is nothing left but a longing for another dose of the same kind of mental intoxication.

Now there are such publications and they take the place of the Bible; for there is scarcely time for these and the Bible; but this cannot be said of the publications of the Tract and Book Society. Its principle is one to exhibit truths that make wise unto salvation and to lead to the pure word of God.

III. Resolved: "That it is a matter of thankfulness—now that a desire to obtain a knowledge of the English language is becoming so general among the natives of this country,—that there should be within their reach in this Society's Depository, so many interesting, attractive and instructive works published by the Parent Society, with other works in the English language, suited, if duly appreciated, to make their cultivation of this tongue, a means of great and lasting benefit."

The Rev. Mr. Stothert made the following remarks, in moving the Resolution:

Mr. Chairman,—The subject brought to our notice by this Resolution, the position and influence of the English language in this country, deserves our most attentive consideration. It is both interesting and pleasing to see the wide-spread desire for English education. The motive indeed with many is nothing more than a desire to get on in the world. But in the case of others we may hope that the knowledge of English is sought for as a key to open up to them stores of knowledge in the higher departments of study. For we must not forget what has been very well observed in a tract on "The English language in India" by Mr. Ganputrao Raghonath, that by means of English a whole class of new and elevated ideas is brought before the attention of inquiring minds in this country. The books which have already been written by natives of India in the English language show not only that they possess a great aptitude for acquiring languages, but also that they find English a natural medium for expressing their thoughts on the highest and most important subjects. Many, indeed, of those who have learned English, prefer novels and tales to the more profitable productions of English literature. And, what is still worse, all the use made by some of their knowledge of English is to provide themselves with the means of poisoning their mind by the study infidel publications. But all the more on this account we may rejoice that, by means of the publications of this society, there is at least a protest raised against the abuse thus made of the privilege of an acquaintance with English as opening up the stores of information to be found in English books. If English is made by some the means of communicating the poison of error, we are the more bound to do what in us lies to make it the means of communicating the healing and saving influence of truth. If we all agree in the opinion that the publications of this society are admirably fitted to be useful in this respect as supplying to the student useful instruction pervaded by Christian principle, we should all feel ourselves under an obligation to make the means thus supplied available by aiding in the distribution of the society's books among those to whom they are likely to be of use. Even were this resolution to be considered as pointing rather to the future than to the present, we have abundant cause for thankfulness in the reflection that when the time does come that a general spirit of anxiety and inquiry regarding spiritual truth shall be awakened in the people of India, guidance for the inquirer both suitable and accessible will be found in the publications of this society.

The Rev. Mr. Galbraith in supporting this Resolution, said:

I have much pleasure in seconding the Resolution which has been just proposed. In doing so, I may be allowed to say that my experience in my own sphere of labor fully bears out the statement implied in the first part of the resolution, that there is a great desire among the natives of this country to obtain a knowledge of the English language.

There are in the Money School, boys and men of all ages, from eight up to forty years, from almost all parts of Western India, Goa and Calicut towards the South to Surat and Kurrachee towards the North, and from the coast thus all along the West to villages and towns several hundreds miles distance inland towards the East. From comfortable circumstances in life, down to the very poorest, who do indeed pursue knowledge in the midst of great difficulties. Ther are some whose parents involve themselves in debt that they may have the means of coming down to Bombay and getting an English education; others again supported by Brahmin beggars who ply their trade with double vigor to enable their brothers to get an English education; others again at times who, by teaching Murathee for two or three hours in the early morning or late in the evening gain two or three Rupees monthly on which they manage to support themselves, sleeping at night in a temple, purchasing their daily food at an eating-shop for an anna or two and spending their waking hours in the houses in which they teach and learn. Now these facts, these obstacles, through which some of the natives press their way in seeking to obtain a knowledge of English, show how strong the desire is in their minds for such knowledge.

So much with regard to the first part of the Resolution. With regard to the second part, I may be allowed also to say that I do feel it a cause of thankfulness "that there are in the Tract Society's Depository books in English which, if duly appreciated, are likely to lead to the lasting welfare of the natives." Even at home very great care is needed in directing or aiding the reading of others. Books are, as has often been observed, like companions to those who read them, and, like good or bad companions, materially affect the welfare of others. Great care is best—whether they be histories or scientific books, they should contain infidel sentiments, assertions or insinuations; and if great care is needed with regard to such books at home where there is so much to counterbalance these sentiments, the home influence, the sympathy of believers, the knowledge of the evidences of Christianity, if notwithstanding the presence of so much at home, which tends to counteract the effect of publications containing infidel sentiments, great care is needed in allowing others to read such books, surely much greater care is needed here, where the home influence, the sympathy of the mass, cause the minds of the heathen to lay hold of any insinuations or objections Christianity they might meet with. Surely it is on this account of the first importance here, that the books set before the natives should be free from infidel assertions or insinuations.

Far more than this, is it not of the first importance that the books used for the instruction of the natives should contain Christain sentiments that if possible along with their knowledge of English, there should grow also within them a knowledge at least, of the holiness and truthfulness and purity of the True God. Now there are such books sold by the Tract Society, and oughth they may not be as good as they might be, yet, we have reason to be thankful that there are such books.

But it is not merely for direct educational work that books for the natives are needed.

Though the majority of the natives do learn English for the sole object of getting money, yet some may acquire a taste for reading and for such it is I think of great importance to have books written in a sensible, clever, interesting style, books on secular subjects written by men who, when occasion occurs, do in the same style express their sentiments regarding religion. Books written in this style, I think, particularly likely to be useful to the natives of whom I speak, when they find men writing in a sensible, clever, attractive way on secular subjects, and find these same men writing in the same sensible, earnest way about religion, they are, I think, particularly likely to be struck with its reality and truth.

Do we not sometimes find even among professing Christians, that men who can talk cleverly and honestly on secular subjects, exercise a greater influence and speak with greater effect on religious subjects than those whose attention is exclusively confined to them? Even the irreligious can see their wisdom and common sense in secular matters, and seeing their wisdom in these things, may be led to feel that there is wisdom also in what they say with regard to religious subjects.

Did not our Saviour himself act on this principle in some degree? Did he not exhibit his love, his wisdom, his skill in answering puzzling questions, did he not manifest these qualities in ways in which even the most hardened were forced to acknowledge his wisdom, and did He not do so, that some seeing his love, his wisdom and skill in temporal matters might be led to look up to, and reverence and love Him, on account of these things which lay within the sphere of their judgment and might thus be led to look up to Him with reference to things beyond this sphere, to trust him as a Divine Teacher, to accept the pardon and peace he obtained for us through his death, and to lay hold of the hope of the crown of glory he set before us.

In a similar way it is of importance I think that a society whose sole object is to promote the spiritual welfare of our fellow-creatures, should manifest its love for them, its interest in their welfare, by selling attractive instructive books on secular subjects, as well as purely religious books. In the same way it is of importance that some books written for the object of promoting true religion should also contain attractive and useful information on other subjects, and such books, I am sure, you all will acknowledge, may if duly appreciated lead to the highest welfare of those who read them.

Now there are books of both these classes in the Tract Srciety's Depository as any of you can easily satisfy yourselves—books, which a few minutes' inspection has often made me desirous to read myself, could I find time to do so, on account of the mere secular information contained in them; and these and such books we have already seen to lead to the highest good of those who read them, and therefore I believe it is a cause of thankfulness that there are such books in the Tract Society's Depository, and for these reasons I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Cause for Trial this day.

83. Jadoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz, *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another (part heard).

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Ninth day, Friday, February 7th, 1862.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. Cursondass Mooljee and another.

Mr. Bayley with *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Collier and Leathes for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis for the defendants.

Their Lordships took their seats on the bench at the usual time.

Cursondass Mooljee was called but previous to the cross-examination being proceeded with, translations of some portion of the books and papers, put in by the defendants counsel, on the previous day, were read by the Prothonotory, the witness in accordance with the request of the Court explaining certain parts which were too obscure to be readily understood. The greater portion of these extracts were of a most disgusting, filthy, obscene and profligate nature.

Mr Bayley then proceeded with the cross-examination of the witness. He stated that he had first become acquainted with the plaintiff in 1851, but had never spoken to him or been in his company. Plaintiff had no temple of his own in Bombay. The Maharajas sometimes visit each other's temples. Witness had no occular knowledge of the immoralities which the Maharaj was charged with committing except the Maharaj pressing the hands of the female devotees with his toes. This took place in the temple of the head Maharaj Jewunjee. He had not visited any temple for the last ten years, because he considered the conduct of the Maharaj to be improper. Had been in the habit of going to the temple from the time that he was eight years old until within the last ten years. Used to go there once a week, on Sundays. In the temple the Maharaj sits in one part and the image is placed in another part. It was when witness went to touch the feet of the Maharaj that he saw the females' hands pressed by the toes of the Maharaj, and that he only saw that done two or three times, at least he only observed it on those occasions. When he was young such things, did not attract his notice. These things first filled the witness's mind with indignation, and that with the general reputation as regarded the charge of adultery against the Maharaj caused him to secede. The Mahraj Jewunjee was still his *gooroo*, but since then he had ceased to pay him respect. Each Vyshnuv has a particular vow from which he cannot extricate himself; which vow is implied when the *Kanthee* (a sort of necklace) was placed on a child's neck. He was not his own *gooroo*, though he had placed the *Kanthee* on his child's neck with his own hands. He could not say how many there were among his sect who had taken the same views as himself, but there were about two hundred reformers in Bombay. All that he had said about the intercourse the Mahraj had with his female devotees, was from what he had heard. He had no personal knowledge of it himself, but he had seen the Maharaj throw gulal on the breasts of women in the temples on the occasion of the Hoolee festivals. There was generally a very large concourse of people on such occasions. The *gulal* was thrown on to the people after it had been offered to the image, it was not considered to be holy by witness, but it was looked upon as being so by the Vyshnuvs. Up to that time he had received some spiritual instruction from the Maharaj but not since he was a child when he had received the kanthee. The sanscrit paper that had been put in witness could not translate, but he could read it. The whole of the books put in did not belong to him, some of them belonged to one of his own party and others belonged to a Bhattia. He had condescended to study them with one of that degraded and ignorant class as he had stigmatised them on a previous occasion, but there were honorable exceptions. He had read passages from all the books put in, but had not seen some of them until after the publication of the libel. He knew of the existence of most of these before that time, but there was a difficulty in obtaining them. Witness first discovered, that Wallabhacharya was a Telinga Brahmin and went up to heaven in a flame of fire, about seven years ago, but did not read of it until more recently, he however knew of it before, and it was generally believed in, by the sect. Telinga was a place in the south of India in Madras, Telingee Brahmins are numerous and are to be found in various parts of India. The Vyshnuvs and the Shevites were at variance with each other. The story about the 16,000 gopees was generally believed. And the Shevites believe in the incarnation of Vyshnoo. All the books do not abound in amourous passages, but some do, especially those relating to Vyshnoo. He did not know that Sir W. Jones said that Krishna was to this day the darling god of the Hindoo women. Witness had had heard of Brahma coming out of an egg after having remained there for millions and millions of years. The Maharajas were not Brahmins of a high caste, because they had been excommunicated by the Telinga Brahmins. And Brahmins of high caste, would not associate with the Maharajas, believed that it was not true that the Maharaj would not associate with them. The Maharajas were considered to be the very incarnation of Krishna, by their followers. The Brahmins are not considered to be of divine origin, although they are considered to be superior to other men, on account of their caste. He believed that the Vyshnuvs worshipped the Mahrajas as gods, in consequence of their waving fire before them and prostrating themselves before them. It was a general belief that the Maharajas defiled the wives and daughters of their followers. Witness printed his paper at the same office as the *Sumachar*, but he did not write the article that appeared in that paper neither did he know who had written it of his own knowledge, the Editor was a Parsee. Witness was quite sure that he did not write the article in question or either of the articles that appeared in the *Chabook* or the *Bombay Times*. Did not know that the Maharajs were exempt, from attending the Mofussil courts of justice. He had seen the Maharaj following the female devotees into the zenana's and was sure that they were not the women of his own household, as they were not allowed to come out of the zenana's. He did not know that the Maharaj had refrained from expressing his views until after he had ascertained the opinions of the shastras on the question. Witness did not intend, in the article, which was said to be libelous, to imply anything personally to the plaintiff but that he had meant the whole of the Maharajas. Witness had heard from good authority that the plaintiff had committed a rape at Surat, and that he had heard that he had contracted the venereal disease from a friend.

Here Mr. Bayley pressed the witness to give up his authority.

Mr. Anstey objected to the name of the party being given, and pledged himself to produce him in Court if necessary.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE was of opinion that Mr. Bayley was entitled to have the question answered.

MR. JUSTICE ARNOLD was of opinion that it would be advisible not to give the name, when it was recollected that their was a combination to prevent evidence being given in the case.

Cross-examination continued.—Witness stated that Luckmidass Khimjee was the person that gave him the information.

BY THE COURT.—The zenana is the private apartments of the Maharaj, where his wife is kept, he has only one wife. When he said that the Maharaj had improper intercourse with the female devotees in the zenana he believed that he went into other rooms with them there, but he (witness) was never there himself. At the time when he wrote the article in question he believed that the Maharaj did defile the wives of the devotees.

Re-examined by Mr. Anstey.—The sects Sheva and Veshnuv were what was called of comparative Modern origin, some of the creeds were of more modern origin than others. The books of modern date contain storys more incredible than those of a more ancient time, and are likewise more obscene. Had never read anything in any books that would lead him to believe that the Brahmins considered themselves to be incarnations of the deity, or of the most high. In reference to the religious instruction which he had said, in his cross-examination, to have received from the Maharaj he meant in reference to his witness's dedication, which must be done by a gooroo, and it was only in that respect that he considered the Maharaj as his spiritual preceptor at the present time. Witness had heard songs sung in the house of Luckmidass Kimjee such as he had read in the paper put in, and those songs were the same as were sung by the female devotees to the Maharaj. The Maharaj was known by the name of "Purshotum" or god.

The Court rose at a quarter past five o'clock. The case will be resumed this (Saturday) morning.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

Major Brabazon, we are sorry to hear, has returned from China after an unsuccessful search for information as to his brother's fate, who it will be recollected was reported to have been murdered by the Chinese, but which report was doubted by many people. Major Brabazon did not succeed in elucidating the mystery surrounding the facts of the case.—*Poona Observer, February 6.*

DIAMOND CUT-DIAMOND.—Mr. Forjett, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has, we understand, been in the habit of deputing certain members of his Detective Force to Poona to look after such known bad characters as occasionally, for reasons of an obvious nature connected with their personal safety, withdraw themselves from Mr. Forjett's jurisdiction. Two of these men lately paid a visit to the City of the Peshwahs, duly armed with a roving commission in quest of evil doers; but instead of acting faithfully to their trust, they would appear to have permitted themselves to be overmatched in diplomacy by the parties they were expected to bring to justice. Information was given to the Foujdar of Poona, Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, that Mr. Forjett's emissaries would, at a certain place, and at a certain hour of the night on Monday last, be there and then present for the purpose of being paid the price of their corruption in the shape of valuable turbans and a certain number of rupees in hard cash. The Foujdar having perfected his plan of operations, and the trap having been properly baited, the emissaries aforesaid fell into it, and were caught *in flagrante delictu*. The turbans and coin had been previously marked by the Foujdar, who was present in disguise at the ceremony of presentation, and took the delinquents into custody. They have since been released on bail, and the case is now undergoing enquiry. The names of the parties thus so completely outwitted are Pillajee, a Jemadar, and Cassim Ali a Duffadar of the Bombay Detective Police.—*Herald, February 6.*

BENGAL.

The Resolution creating the Chief Commissionership of British Burmah will be published immediately.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 30.

CAPTAIN SPEKE AND THE NILE EXPEDITION.—It is now nearly eighteen months since Captain Speke of the Bengal Army left Zanzibar for the lately discovered Victoria Nyanza lake, at the head of the party intended to explore the source of the Nile. Since then he has been twice heard of, the date of his last letter being so long ago as 13th December 1860. He had then reached Khoko in Western Ugogo, which is a station on the great Arab route and half way to the lake. Of all the recent Atlasses we have seen Adolf Stieler's edition of 1861 is the most full and accurate in giving the various localities. Whether the late acquisitions of Russia on the Amur, the explorations of Stuart in Central Australia, or the discoveries of Livingston and Speke in Africa be wanted, Stieler will be found the best guide. Consul Petherick who set out from Egypt, in the hope of meeting Speke, was last heard of at Korosko on 9th August 1861. There he was engaged in sending his effects by land to Khartum, and was waiting the arrival of two members of his party from Cairo. It did not augur well for his success that the two expeditions which preceded him, under M. Legean and Dr. Peney, had both returned, the latter after following up Petherick's former route to a point within 60 miles of Gondokoro, almost on the equator. By August last Speke must have reached the Victoria lake. Unless he met with insuperable difficulties he ought to be heard of on the Nile, or be encountered by Petherick before next April. The distance between the south of the lake and Gondokoro, which contains the secret so often sought to be discovered, is not more than six hundred miles of territory, said to be occupied by hostile tribes but frequently transversed by Arab traders.—*Id.*

The Council of the Governor General met yesterday morning at the usual hour; all the members present with the exception of the Hon'ble Samuel Laing. Among the strangers present we noticed Sir Robert Montgomery. The Council having proceeded to the business of the day.

SIR BARTLE FRERE moved to introduce the Bill for securing certain grants of immoveable property made by the State; and further that it be referred to a select committee.

RAJAH DINKER RAO admitted, beyond all denial, the right of the Government to make what stipulations they chose as to the grants they bestowed, and approved of the purposes with which such grants were made; but he also contended that the wishes of the grantees ought to be consulted; whereas the Bill now proposed placed it beyond their power to alienate or in any other manner dispose of such property, whether for charitable or other purposes. He would suggest the case of a man who was entirely dependent on such a grant, and being in difficulties might wish to relieve himself by the sale or mortgage of the property which had been given him as a reward for his services, and which the proposed Bill would render impossible. He was of opinion that for these reasons the Bill was not required, and would nullify the benefit intended to be bestowed by the Government in making such grants.

MR. ERSKINE was not opposed to the general principle of the Bill, but thought some points deserved special consideration.

MESSRS. COWIE, FITZWILLIAM, AND FORBES supported the Bill.

MR. RITCHIE said that had he been called upon to express entire approval of the Bill in all it's details, he would have felt some difficulty, for he thought considerable modification was required; but at the same time the principle was a sound one, namely, that grants by the State for local services rendered should stand on a different footing to other property with regard to the perpetuation of the memory of the service rendered. When such grants were made, he was of opinion that the successors of the original grantees should not have such unrestrained rights as they would have over ordinary property. The great object of these grants was to perpetuate the memory of loyal services and to excite emulation: and this could not be done were estates so granted liable to be swept away by spendthrift descendants. Thus far the principle was good, but the details were in some respects too stringent; and he thought some modification might be introduced, giving the incumbent of such a grant the right to alienate such property, by lease or by other means, for the term of his natural life; so that by this means the rights of the next heirs would be duly preserved and yet power given to the original grantee to make the best use of his grant for his own benefit. With regard to execution in decrees of civil courts, it might be provided that such grants should not be liable to such executions during the life of the first grantee; and only liable afterwards to the extent of the interest enjoyed by the judgment debtor in the rents and profits, as far as his own life was concerned. There were other parts of the Bill that required alteration, and on these the Honorable Member dwelt at some length, concluding, however, with the remark that they might be safely left to the consideration of the select committee.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER briefly expressed his concurrence in the views of the last speaker.

MR. BEADON had formidable objections to the principle of the Bill, and agreed with Rajah Dinker Rao that the object of bestowing grants was rather to confer reward on the loyal subject, than to perpetuate the memory of the deed itself. He thought also with him that in the majority of cases the recipient would sooner receive the grant unincumbered than limited by a perpetual entail. Then again if the grantee were in debt and involved, it would unseemly on the part of the Government to step in and declare the grant made to him inalienable. The Hon'ble Member alluded to the case out of which the necessity for the proposed Bill had been suggested by the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. namely, the case of a Ressaldar of Murray's Jat Horse, who for loyal services had been rewarded with the grant of a house and village. The family of this man was much involved in debts of long standing, and the property granted to him was at once seized by the creditors. By these means the reward given was rendered of no benefit, and Major Murray had brought the case to the knowledge of the local Government. These were the reasons which had led to the introduction of the proposed Bill; but in his opinion the case of the Ressaldar had been intended by the Lieutenant Governor of the North West as a matter for special legislation. What was really wanted was a general law exempting all landed property from sale under decrees of court, unless such property had been specially hypothecated. This was one great reason why the principle of the Bill was wrong, as it dealt specially with the subject of grants, instead of legislating generally for all landed property. Then again came the question of reward given in support of titles not hereditary where it was scarcely necessary to pass such a law as the present; as for hereditary titles they were so rare that they might easily be made the subject of special, and not general, legislation. There was another objection to the details of the Bill, and that was that no provision was made for cutting off the entail. If the Council divided he would oppose the Bill, but, if it was referred to a select committee; he trusted that the required modifications would be effected, and that the Bill would be again duly published and circulated as it had been much altered from its original form.

RAJAH DEO NARAIN SINGH said that in his opinion it was necessary to see whether these inalienable grants would be acceptable to the recipients; and he contended they would not be, as it had always been the custom of the country to leave such unhampered, to look upon them in fact as absolute gifts. The grants were intended to reward the loyalty of individuals; and if these restrictions were placed on them the object of the Government would be defeated. The giving of the gift was in the power of the donor, but it ought also to be a matter of consideration whether the mode of giving it would be acceptable to the recipient. If therefore the Bill was passed he trusted some modifications would be made.

The Maharajah Puttiala said, that he approved of the objects of the Bill and was confident of its good results, because the honor bestowed by the State would thus be perpetuated. His Highness pointed out some details which, in his opinion, required alteration; and suggested that with reference to grants made before the present Bill, the same mode of succession might be adopted as was prevalent in the Sutlej States; and that with regard to subsequent grants he would recommend the adoption of the right of primogeniture. In his opinion such grants as those alluded to should never be held liable to legal process.

His Excellency the Viceroy had no doubt whatever, but that the best course would be to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. Although, objections had been raised by their Native colleagues, some new to him entirely, and others never before to his knowledge so pointedly urged. He must, however, on the part of the Government demur from the principle laid down by the Rajah Dinker Rao, that the only object of the State was that the original grantee should benefit. He held it to be a most important principle, the establishment in all time of an example of honorable service. It could not but be a matter for approval that the rewards for such services should endure in posterity; and such had ever been the case in England for the last century, from the rewards given to the Duke of Marlborough down to those given to the Duke of Wellington. With regard to Mr. Beadon's allusion to hereditary titles and rewards attached to them, there was certainly a great difference, namely, that in England such grants were always made for special and great services; whereas in this country owing to various circumstances, it was often needful and useful to give land in small parcels to an extent unknown in England to persons whose families at the same time it would be idle to perpetuate as great hereditary landholders. That was the great distinction between the grants, and it was with a view to this distinction that the Bill had been drawn up in a permissive form. The Rajah Deo Narain Singh had said that it would not please the recipients, but he (the Viceroy) was glad to hear the Maharajah of Puttialah assert the opposite, that such gifts would be all the more appreciated. He agreed with the Maharajah; he was not aware that such gifts had ever been misappreciated, nor did he now think they would be. For these reasons he thought it would be advisable to allow the bill to go to a Select Committee, and further discussion postponed till the report of the Committee was before the Council. At the same time he would remark that he quite agreed with Mr. Beadon as to the necessity of publication and circulation.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL had no objecton to the Bill going into Committee and supported the view of the Maharajah with regard to primogeniture.

SIR BARTLE FRERE said, that after considering the subject and the objections put forward by several Hon'ble Members he concluded that it would be better to allow the question of alienating grants to be one of special legislation to be decided as such cases—which would be very rare especially where rewards given with titles were concerned—occurred, for instance that of the Ressaldar alluded to. With this opinion he would, had the bill been his own, have asked permission to withdraw it altogether; but as he only represented the Lieutenant Governor of the North West he should prefer to move to withdraw his motion and allow the Bill, with the present argument, to be referred to that Official.

HIS EXCELLENCY said the Hon'ble Member would be out of order in such a motion. The question of reference to a Select Committee was the one before the council.

MR. BEADON was of opinion that the motion might be withdrawn.

HIS EXCELLENCY begged to differ. The question had been freely discussed, and should in deference to the rules be continued.

The original motion was then put to the vote and carried, the Bill being referred to a Select Committee.

MESSRS. BEADON and RITCHIE then moved the introduction, and reference to Select Committee, of the two following Bills.

"Bill to make further provision relating to Foreigners.

"Bill to provide for a new Silver and a new Copper Coinage.

MR. RITCHIE then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter XII of the Penal Code, and to provide for certain offences against coin, the object being to add two sections to the chapter of the Penal Code on offences relating to coin.

ALSO a Bill relating to breaches of contract committed in bad faith, the object being the enactment of stricter provisions in regard to damages and execution against Defendants in Civil suits, who had broken their contracts in bad faith, and without reasonable excuse, after having received consideration for the same. The Hon'ble Member dwelt on the previous history of Mr. Beadon's Bill for breach of contract, and explained why it had been withdrawn on the receipt of a despatch from the Secretary of State. A report was, however, presented by the Select Committee, drawn up by the Chief Justice, and in that report the course adopted in the present Bill had been recommended. The Government of India had, since then, given the matter serious attention: and had at last come to the conclusion that the principle of that report ought to be carried out to its legitimate extent, and applied to all contracts broken by defendants without reasonable excuse, and in bad faith. To this end the proposed Bill had been drawn up, and it provided that in cases where a defendant was held by the Civil Court to have so broken his contract, he should be imprisoned in accordance with the rules of the Criminal Procedure Code for a period proportionate to the damages; his maintenance expenses to be defrayed by himself, or failing means he himself to be kept to hard labour in lieu thereof. Special care had been taken to define the true meaning of bad faith, and the law would extend to all contracts of any kind whatever, for which money, or other consideration, had been received in advance.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL quite agreed with the Bill now proposed. He had strongly opposed the other Bill, but the two measures were so different that he could, without any inconsistency, support the present one.

MR. BEADON took the same ground, and added that the present Bill was open to none of the objections of the former one.

MR. HARINGTON would support the introduction of the Bill but would not be held as in any way assenting to its principle till the discussion on the second reading.

HIS EXCELLENCY admitted Mr. Harington's right to make such a proviso, and remarked that as he understood it, the question when a Bill was introduced was simply to decide whether a *prima facie* case had been shewn in it's favor, which could be decided by a simple negative or other vote.

MR. RITCHIE's motion was then put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MEMBER further moved for leave to bring in the following Bills.

"1.—A Bill to provide for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden.

"The subject of which is the provision for the administration of Justice in Civil and Criminal matters by the Resident and Assistant Resident at Aden.

"2.—A Bill to remove the District of Humeerpore in the North-Western Provinces from the operation of the General Regulations.

"The subject of which is the placing that District under the same system as the other Districts of the Division of Jhansi as part of a Non-Regulation Province.

"3.—A Bill for the amendment of Act XXV of 1833 (relating to Wills of persons whose personal property cannot, by the law of England pass to their representatives without Probate or Letters of Administration.

"The subject of which is the amendment of that Act by extending to India the provisions of the Wills Act Amendment Act 1852, 15 and 16 Vic. c. 24.

"4.—A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the conveyance and transfer of property in India vested in Trustees or Mortgagees in cases governed by English law.

"The subject of which is the application to India, in cases in which the English law is administered, of the provisions of the English Trustee Acts, and particularly the Trustee Act of 1860.

"5.—A bill to give Trustees, Mortgagees, and others, in cases governed by English law, certain powers now commonly inserted in Settlements, Wills, and Mortgages.

"The subject of which is the application to India, in such cases, of the principal provisions of the Act 23 and 24 Vic. c. 145 of similar title.

"6.—A Bill to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees in cases governed by the English Law.

"The subject of which is the application to India in such cases of the principal provisions of the Act 22 and 23 Vic. c. 35 of similar title.

Mr. Harington moved for leave to bring in "A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

"The subject of which is the facilitating the Partition of such Estates."

At ¼ past one, the Council adjourned till Wednesday next, at 11 A. M.—*Englishman, Jan.* 30.

SIND.

STEAM PASSAGE VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Parties desirous of proceeding Home round the Cape are afforded an excellent opportunity for doing so by the splendid steamer *Robert Lowe*, which will leave Kurrachee about the middle of February for London, touching at the Cape of Good Hope; we would draw the attention of those whom it may interest, to the advertisement announcing the steamer's intended departure. It will be seen that only a limited amount of Passenger accommodation remains disengaged, so there is no time to be lost by parties who may wish to secure berths.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), January* 31.

Indian Press.

THE ENGLISH DURBAR—ITS "PERSONNEL."

(*From the Friend of India, January* 23.)

So rapidly have the arrangements been made for the Governor General's Legislative Council, that within a short week it has been called into existence and has held two sittings. On Saturday, all the members, with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief now on the Punjab frontier, met in the Council Chamber of Government House. There, the Viceroy presiding, the purely legislative members made their declaration of allegiance and that they would faithfully fulfil the duties of their office. The rules which had been drawn up for the conduct of business, were laid on the table for the consideration or revision of the Council. Yesterday the public were admitted for the first time. All the members were present except the Hon'ble Mr. Laing. They were seated round a large green table, Lord Canning in the centre. On his right sat the Maharajah of Puttialla in splendid cloth of gold, which contrasted with the sombre black of the Governor General; Sir B. Frere; Rajah Deo Narain Singh, a sleek comfortable-looking native gentleman, and the Hon'ble Mr. Beadon. On the left of Lord Canning were Mr. Grey, the Secretary; the Hon'ble Mr. Harington; the Hon'ble Dinkur Rao, whose face gives the impression of astuteness and who was dressed like a Marwarree banker; and the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine. Facing Lord Canning and immediately after Mr. Erskine was the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie, the Hon'ble Mr. Fitzwilliam, and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes. Next sat Mr. M. Wylie, the Deputy Secretary, opposite Mr. Grey; the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal opposite the Viceroy; the Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie and finally Sir Robert Napier.

Elsewhere will be found the list of Bills which the various members introduced. The only discussion of importance was one raised by the Lieutenant Governor, who objected to the introduction of such a Bill as that providing for the Registration of Assurances, on the ground that it belonged to the local legislatures. The debate was summarily closed by Lord Canning, who said the decision of such questions would rest with the Governor General in Council. The native and European non-official members took no part in the proceedings. In introducing a Bill to provide for a royal coinage for India, the Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie shewed he had not forgotten the lengthy and somewhat tedious orations which the barrister claims as his right. Next Wednesday the session may be said to begin in real earnest, and will continue each year only so long as may be found necessary for the despatch of business. As the Council sits meanwhile in Bengal, all the non-official members selected represent only that Presidency. When it accompanies Lord Elgin in his first tour, representatives of the other Presidencies will doubtless be appointed, so that it may maintain its imperial character. It is with this object, we believe, as the present members will hold their seats for two years, that a third English representative has not been nominated, there being at present three natives to two Englishmen.

For many years to come the native members of Council will be of little or no assistance in the work of legislating for their countrymen. They belong to a state of things which is totally opposed to our ideas, and must be unable to comprehend the spirit, and in many cases even the object, of our acts. The reason for appointing them, and the value to us of their presence in the legislature, is purely political. And for this purpose no better *appointments could have been made than those of the Chief of Puttialla and Dinkur Rao. In the full sense of the term neither of them is our subject. The former is a semi-independent feudatory: the latter* is the subject and was the most *distinguished premier of* Sindia, another feudatory. Since for a long time Puttialla refused to sit at the same Council table with a person so inferior to himself in rank as Dinkur Rao, it would be difficult to say whether he considers his new position in the light of an honor or of a command. His unwillingness to mix with his native colleagues was such, that it was feared at one time that the whole plan of native members would break down; and hence in the *Gazette* which created, and in that which records, the proceedings of the Council, his name appears before those of even the members of the Executive Government. But while a native Chief and the ex-minister of a native state are thus honored, their subject position is unmistakeably declared by the *Gazette* which ranks one of them in order after to Calcutta merchants, and by the oath of allegiance which they took. In this, as throughout all his Durbars, Lord Canning has always been careful, while conferring the richest rewards, to humble the haughtiest Chief to his proper position as a subject of the Queen.

The Puttialla family is worthy of honor. The house founded by Alab Sing, became really ennobled when in 1762 he received the title of Rajah and an estate from Delhi, for with standing the Pathan invasion of the Punjab. His grandson, Umme Singh, by a series of conquests when the Mogul power was at its weakest, acquired those estates which constitute the principality. Sahib Sing, his son and the grandfather of the present Maharajah, long managed to hold his own against Runjeet Singh, welcomed the advance of English power as a support to himself, and received from the King of Delhi, at our request, the title of Maharajah for helping us in the Nepaul War. He left Kurm Singh, a mere child, to succeed to his power. In 1845, on his death, Nurender Singh became lord of Puttialla whence he so nobly assisted us in 1857. Dinkur Rao's services were hardly less valuable in that year, keeping, as he did, his young and impetuous master Sindia, faithful to our power when it seemed almost gone. He, with Salar Jung, is a fine specimen of the statesmen who sided Akbar and Aurungzebe to govern India, and who modified the cruelty and rashness of the Peishwas and Hyder Ali. Accustomed to meet Sindia's tyranny and wield his durbar, Dinkur Rao will not find himself so much out of place in the Calcutta Council Chamber, and it may be expected that the more vigorous the measures proposed are, the more will they meet with his support. How suicidal to such a man must seem our equality theory, how unintelligible our Christian clemency! Rajah Deo Narain Singh's report on the Income-tax in Benares, shews him to be as good a representative of the natives of the North West, as could have been looked for. With all the proceedings of the Council translated into Hisdostani, and each placed next an English member who will keep him aware of the conversations and, if necessary, express his views, the native members may not prove such 'dummies' as it is the fashion to suppose.

When we look at the English legislative members we are at once struck by the absence of a representative of the Punjab. Sir R. Montgomery is expected in Calcutta to-day, with the view of consulting on this as well as other subjects with Lord Canning before his departure. So long as the Punjab and the N. W. Provinces have no Council, they must be represented in the imperial legislature. With Mr. Harington the public is already familiar, as an experienced, industrious, and not unfavourable specimen of the nearly extinct class of old civilians. Mr. Forbes will find it a relief to be delivered from the necessity of making a speech, and to be allowed to sit in his chair on those rare occasions when he does speak. Mr. Erskine will doubtless be as useful and as effective as ever. If the mercantile community are dissatisfied with Mr. Fitzwilliam, they must blame themselves for electing him as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. D. Cowie is unexceptionable, and may henceforth shew some public spirit. While the Act provides that the non-executive members shall be not less than six, nor more than twelve, whom one-half must be non-official, as yet only eight have been appointed of whom five are non-official, but of these five, three are natives. Another English member and an official representative of the Punjab, would still make the legislative part of the Council two below its maximum strength.

We believe the Government of India has established, instead of following, a precedent in applying the term. Honourable to any but members of the executive. If the same term is to be used in the case of the local legislatures, India will be deluged with temporary Honourables, contrary to English and Colonial usage. By making the Home Secretary, Secretary to the Council, and Mr. M. Wylie, the clerk of the former legislature, Deputy Secretary, the Government completes that entire subordination of the legislative to the executive which is the object of the new constitution. As Assistant Secretary Captain St. George will discharge the duty of translating all the proceedings into Hisdoostani. His appointment should be made the nucleus of a "Persian office" with which the supervision of the native press, the toshakhana, and all our ceremonial relations with native Chiefs as in the Star of India, should be connected.

Such is the personal constitution of the new legislature. The infusion is mild, but it must be remembered that the stomach of the patient is weak.

THE BENGAL COUNCILS.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 21.)

Bearing in mind the clause in the Councils Act which gives the Governor General the power of objecting to the nominations of the minor Governments to seats in the local legislatures, and looking at the names of the unofficial Europeans who have been invited to enter the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, we cannot help thinking that the Viceroy is of like mind with the discriminating individual who liked to have his brandy and water in two tumblers, the one containing all the spirit, and the other what teetotallers call the "pure element." You have your choice between the two, of *eau da vie*, or *eau sucreé!* the water of life, or the produce of the pump, the latter rather sickening to the British palate from its excessive sweetness.

We recognise in the nominations of Mr. J. P. Grant, the mind of the practical statesman, and find ourselves compelled to wish that he and the public had understood each other at an earlier date. If the old *regime* has passed away, he wisely selects for advisers the foremost men of the new era, and leans on the young growing sapling rather than upon the withered branch. We believe that now as heretofore he has acted upon his convictions. It is his business to govern and not to reign. He is not so strong as the influences of the time, and happily recognises the fact before it is altogether too late.

The choice of Mr. Peterson is beyond doubt the best that could have been made, when the object was to obtain if possible honesty, talent, and information combined. Mr. Peterson through his long and arduous career has suffered no change. In him the vehemence of expression is a measure of the intensity of feeling. If it is the *forte* of others to breathe gentle zephyrs, it is his to blow hurricanes and rain waterspouts upon the heads of men whom he would shield from the south wind if he thought it was too wintry for them. He has ever had the rough word and the kind action for friends or enemies, and a teeming fund of knowledge at the service of the community. In practice as in theory, he has been of the greatest service to his countrymen in Bengal, and this tardy recognition of his merits will be very pleasing to the majority of them.

Mr. Bullen would have stood in the first rank had the public been allowed to select their own men. He has the fullest confidence of the mercantile community, has made no enemies that we ever heard of, and cannot fail to increase the number of his friends. Able, well-informed and industrious, he will be an acquisition to the Council.

Mr. Maitland is unluckily going home for a twelve month, and will therefore most likely be obliged to forego the honorable distinction that has been offered to him. The Chairman of the Landholders' Association could not be otherwise than a source of strength to Government, and Mr. Maitland would have brought to the Legislative Council, the clear judgment and dispassionate habit of mind, which have been of so much service to the former assembly. If we cannot have the benefit of his ability and high character, we hope that his place will be filled by Mr. Alexander Walker or Mr. Willam Grant, either of whom would do credit to the Government that made the selection.

Mr. William Morgan knows more about indigo, its perils and profits; about Mofussil justice, zemindars, ryots, lattials, and other miscellaneous matters than any man perhaps in Calcutta, and only requires to be judiciously tapped, in order to pour forth a never ending stream of information. He cannot fail to make an excellent member of Council.

The names of two native members of Council have we believe been decided upon, those of Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore, and Baboo Rampersad Roy. Like their proposed European colleagues, they are public characters enjoying a deserved reputation amongst their countrymen.

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THE LAW OF CONTRACT.

(From the Englishman, Jan. 24.)

The all important question of a Law of Contract for the protection of those who trade in agricultural produce will immediately be brought before the Legislative Councils, and it is time the subject should have a careful consideration. It is believed that the Secretary of State has discovered that he was wrong in causing the old Council to throw the question overboard, as he would not allow of a law so anomalous being carried into effect. He has now, it is reported, authorised the Government to go on with a Contract Law which shall be a modification of the previous one brought before the Council, sufficiently so to save his consistency. This modification, however, may be only to such an extent as to make the law really of little value to the planters and others who look to it for their protection in future. We have not heard what the true nature of the law is to be, except through rumor, and it is said that the Courts are to be empowered to punish criminally for fraudulent breaches of contract only. If we understand correctly this will simply amount to a punishment after the harvest is over, and when it can be proved that the contractor neither cultivated nor delivered any produce he had engaged for. This will certainly be some improvement on the present state of the law and it may be advisable to accept it without murmur as an experiment, but it scarcely touches the grievance under which the indigo planter labors. He has laid out a large sum on block, and his monthly outlay for establishment absorbs a large portion of the capital he employs. He has to lay in material and implements for the working of his factories, on the understanding that the produce contracted for will be delivered. If the contractor then does not sow at the season for sowing, and otherwise carefully watch his crop to maturity, the loss to the planter is something far beyond the amount of his advances or the capital paid to the contractor. The planter, therefore, who has expensive works and a large establishment, is a law which will compel the contractor to cultivate at proper times so that he may fairly calculate on the quantity of produce which seasons and accidents of flood may leave him. This much the laws of 1823 and 1830 gave him, but these under a pressure from England were first altered and then altogether withdrawn. The laws which will now be enacted will fall far short of the requirements of the country, as long as the system of alvances prevails; and we must submit to the decision which will now be arrived at. We are not, however, by any means certain that the measure so modified will meet with approval in England. The ignorance which prevails there, as to the state of the agricultural population of this country, and the knowledge of the general impolicy of a criminal law of contract, will lead to a strong opposition to any measure having for its object punishment for breach of contract. It will require all the energy and ability of all parties in this country, both within and without the Council, to obtain the sanction, of the Home Councils and Parliament to a measure of this kind. It will be, therefore, very advisable that all parties in this country should anxiously prepare for the battle. We know of no measure which the communities of the three Presidencies could better agree upon to support with one accord, and in saying so we leave it to our brethren of the distant Presidencies to take this matter into their serious consideration and give an early expression of their opinion upon it. They must give up the idea that this is a local question referring principally to indigo. The cultivation of indigo has certainly brought the question forward, but it is one which will not only govern all contracts for agricultural produce, but may affect all contracts, more or less, whatever the nature of the goods contracted for may be.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JANUARY 10.

FRANCE.

(From the Times, Jan. 10.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *Thursday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.*

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains a decree convening the Senate and the Corps Legislatif for the 27th inst., and stating that the report on the state of the Empire will, as in 1861, be submitted to the Chambers on the day after the opening of the Session.

Cardinal Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, has published a circular to his clergy exhorting them to make collections for the indigent poor. The Archbishop draws such a lamentable picture of the distress which prevails in his diocese that one would be almost tempted to accuse him of exaggeration. "Employment," says the Archbishop.

"Is being more and more withdrawn, and entire families are left in the most abject distress. Fathers and mothers know not how to appease their hungry children, crying for bread which they have not to give them. These wretched parents are forced to carry to the pawnbrokers the clothing wanted to protect them from the cold, and the very bed required to rest their aching limbs. Our silk weavers particularly can find no employment. Their frames are silent, and in their houses is heard no other sound than sighs and groans. When from any cause industry is paralyzed every thing is deficient in our manufacturing towns, fire, food, and clothing. The towns of Lyons and St. Etienne are reduced to that extremity."

The Tribunal of Correctional Police of Valence (Drome) tried, some days since, a young woman of 18 named Rovoiron, and popularly known as the "Saint of Montmiral," on a charge of deceit and swindling. Her brothers's wife was also charged as an accomplice. It appears from evidence that Marie Rovoiron after hearing mass at Montmirail in June last, fainted on leaving the church, and was carried in a state of insensibility to her brother's house close by. Soon after, a rumour was rife afloat that she saw visions and direct communication with angels; also that on her hands, feet, and sides the stigmata of the crucifixion had been imprinted by some mysterious agency. The rumour of this miracle soon spread abroad, and people came in thousands from all the country round to consult her and receive her blessing, for which money was taken. A commissary of police, however thought it his duty to investigate the matter, and being convinced of the deception, he arrested the young woman and her sister. Marie Rovoiron then confessed to him that the wounds on her person were made by herself, but she persisted that her visions were real. After hearing all the evidence, the Tribunal condemned the pretender saint and her accomplice each to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 25f.

M. Mires, finding that, in consequence of his case being removed from the Court of Cassation to the Imperial Court of Douai, his preventive imprisonment might be prolonged for an indefinitive period, applied for permission to be removed in one of the Maisons de Sante of the capital. The permission was granted, and he is now in the establishment of Dr. Lee, in the Avenue Montaigne.

IRELAND.

(From the Times, Jan. 10.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORREESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, *Thursday Morning.*

The Bishop of Cork, Dr. Fitzgerald, has been translated to the see of Killaloe, and, as I anticipated in my letter of Friday last, Archdeacon Gregg has been appointed to the Bishopric of Cork.

A meeting of extraordinary interest was held in the Metropolitan-hall, in this city, last night. Mr. Whiteside, M.P., was announced to deliver a lecture, for the Young Men's Christian Association in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland, on "Oliver Goldsmith, his friends and his critics." The tickets were all sold a day or two before the time, and the secretary states that thousands more might have been disposed of if there had been a lecture-hall large enough. The place, which accommodates about 3,000, was crowded long before the appointed hour. Many persons remained standing, and numbers were obliged to go away. The platform was crowded with distinguished persons, among whom were Mr. Napier, ex-Chancellor, the city members, and a number of Fellows of College and clergymen. The Lord-Lieutenant arrived about 8 o'clock, and was received with a burst of applause from all parts of the meeting, which implied something more than a mark of respect for his office and character, or a welcome after his temporary absence from Dublin.

The chair was taken by Mr. Napier, one of the vice-presidents of the society, who introduced his old and valued friend, the lecturer, with some humorous remarks. His name, he said, was now one of our household words, and he might use the language of his own favourite, Goldsmith, and say—

"His name is James Whiteside describe him who can,
An abridgment of all that is pleasant in man."

It was now more than 32 years since they studied *Blackstone* together. They had worked side by side in a long course of professional life, they had sat together in Parliament, and they were colleagues in office, and now it was pleasant to meet there as vice-presidents of that society—an honourable office in which they had if life interest that could not be affected by the chances of party.

Mr. Whiteside, whose reception was most enthusiastic, then rose and commenced his lecture, which lasted two hours and a half. It was able and brilliant, and was listed to with much interest, though the effect would have been greater if it had not been read.

When he concluded Lord Carlisle moved a vote of thanks to the distinguished lecturer. He said he had been induced to repeat his visit to the society's meetings, not merely by the great oratorical powers of the member for the University of Dublin but also in some degree by the subject which he had selected; and it was most pleasing too see one eminent Irishman vindicated and illustrated, by another eminent Irishman. He had himself proposed the erection of a statue to Oliver Goldsmith in front of the University which both the poet and the lecturer had adorned. A most admirable model had been executed, but the sum required for the purpose 200l. remained uncollected, and he trusted that those whose attention hung with delight on the lecturer's lips and on the graphic portraiture which he presented of the combination of fancy, humour, delicacy, tenderness, and high moral purpose in the Irish poet, would not imagine that their shillings and half-crowns were not almost as welcome as the sovereigns and bank-notes of the wealthy. He added:—

"And, besides doing honour to the memory of your own Goldsmith, and besides getting the start of London in raising in the open air of heaven a statue to one of the sacred bard of poets, I want also to set you, in the time upon erecting other statues to other worthies. How could the corresponding place to that which is destined for the statute of Goldsmith be more worthily filled than by the statue of him of whom so much has been said and said so well, this evening—Edmund Burke? (Loud applause.) It is said by Dr. Johnson, on whom Mr. Whiteside has pronounced to-night so splendid a panegyric, who loved Goldsmith almost as much as Mr. Whiteside himself (laughter)—it had been said by him, in a couplet of which every word has a most pregnant emphasis—

"'See nations slowly rise, and meanly just,
"'To buried raise a tordy bust.'

So we must do these things by degrees. We must begin with paying our debts to the dead, and thus it may be sometime before we can think of a statute to Mr. Whiteside himself (laughter); but, in the mean time, I will no longer retain him from receiving that vote of thanks which is eminently his due, and I beg to propose that the cordial and marked thanks of this meeting be presented to the Right Hon. James Whiteside for the able and admirable lecture which he has this night delivered' (applause) and as the person who makes the motion always desires to have a good seconder, I beg to call for that purpose upon Archdeacon Gregg, whom, I may add, from this day we shall, I am sure, be glad to recognise by a higher title."

The announcement of the Archdeacon's elevation to the Episcopal Bench was received with vociferous and long-continued cheering, renewed again and again.

Archdeacon Gregg then delivered a characteristic speech the like of which was never delivered to this country by a bishop elect. By way of preface to it, it may as well be stated that he was as a distinguished scholar of Trinity College, that he was first a curate at Portalington, then the incumbent of a small living in the county of Dublin, now assistant minister of the Bethesda Chapel, which was burnt in 1839. Since that time he has been minister of Trinity Church. About a year ago the University freely conferred upon him its highest honour, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is the only Bishop since Bedell capable of preaching to the people in Irish, which he speaks with great facility. He has taken no part in politics, but his political sympathies are understood to be Conservative. The Government deserve the more credit for promoting him when several of its active supporters might fairly claim the mitre. The following is a report of his speech:—

"The Ven. John Gregg, on rising, was received with tremendous cheering, which seemed to increase each moment in intensity. He seemed much affected, and it was some moments before he was able to speak. When silence had been obtained he said:—My Christian friends,—I have to ask you to-night for that which you have very frequently and for a long time given me,—your very kind indulgence. (Hear, hear.) I stand here to-night, when, perhaps, I should more properly be in retirement, asking God's blessing upon this, to me, most solemn occasion. Perhaps for one reason it is not wrong that I should stand here, for this is a meeting to address young men. About 43 years ago I entered this city a young man, without being master of a shilling that I could call my own. In the good providence of God, preserved in the path of virtue, possessed of very humble ability, I have now. I am thankful to my gracious God, in the evening of my life—I may almost say in old age—troops of friends (loud applause), and I would fondly hope not one enemy. (Cries of 'Here, hear.') Through the gracious favour of my Sovereign, and the too partial regard of the high personage who has honoured us with his presence this night I have now the prospect of one of the highest positions in the Irish Church. (Applause). Until his Excellency came as Lord-Lieutenant to Ireland the thought of promotion from any party in politics, or from any power in the Church never once entered my mind, I thought I should live and die an humble minister—honoured I admit, usefully placed I admit, but still the humble minister of Trinity Church. (Applause). He had the high honour—and it was the first thing that suggested to me that I possessed (by diligence only, not by native gift) any power of speech that could be listened to with any degree of respect,—immediately after his Excellency came to this country, to be selected by the Prime Minister of England, and offered an influential living in England. (Hear, hear.) It gratified me, of course, but it encouraged me, and certainly, under God, made me, I think, more diligent in my studies then I had previously been. I could not mistake the kindly, friendly feeling of his Excellency towards me since he came to this country. He has repeatedly offered me promotion. He has conferred a dignity upon me, and offered me a higher dignity, for which I felt, and do feel, most thankful to him. (Applause.) I hope that in the position to which I have prospect of being raised I may not lose one of my multitudinous friends. (Applause.) It shall be my prayer and study that I may not make one enemy. (Hear, hear.) I ask the prayers of my Christian friends who are around me that I may say and do nothing unbecoming that high position; but should I fail or disappoint you or the public, I must say, in justice to myself, that you are not to blame me so much as to blame his Excellency. I sought not his Excellency's favour. He graciously and kindly sought me. He, without preface, stipulation, or promise exacted of any kind, confided in the honour and integrity and, as he was pleased to say, the Christian character of your old friend John Gregg. (Applause.) I have, I think, since he conferred a dignity on me, continued to John Gregg (hear, hear); and I hope in that higher dignity which now, through his kindness and the grace of our Sovereign, has been conferred on me, I shall be John Gregg still—an humble and laborious minister of the Gospel. I never aspired to be anything more than a plain, humble minister in one of your city churches. I am very defective in many things, and if I am not able to correct these deficiencies as I hope by God's blessing I shall, I say again you are to blame his Excellency, who shall have spoiled the minister of Trinity Church and made a very indifferent Bishop. I hope my gifted and accomplished friend—formerly, and for many years, one of my congregation—will forgive me for diverting for a moment your attention from him; but I am perfectly sensible of nothing I have said, and nothing I can say, will make you forget the lecturer or the lecture, or the high personage who has honoured us by his presence this evening (applause), who in such skilful language moved the thanks of this meeting to our gifted and accomplished lecturer. I have great pleasure in seconding the motion moved by his Excellency. (Loud applause.)"

There was a special meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held in Belfast on Tuesday, convened for the purpose of voting an address of condolence to the Queen. The subject was introduced by the Moderator, the Rev. J. Macnaughton, and the Rev. Dr. Johnston and the Rev. Mr. Rogers. The Rev. Dr. Cooke moved the resolution for the preparation of an address to Her Majesty, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Dill, ex-Moderator, and passed unanimously.

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The Bungalows' Materials ((without Ground) consisting of Beams, Posts, Venitian and Panmal Doors, &c. &c. these materials lying at Callian, on the Hill, about a mile distant from the Railway Station.
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